



King Charles I.  
*From a Picture by Old Stone after Van Dyck.*



*Charles R* 1<sup>st</sup> Year.

*Carolus R* 4<sup>th</sup> Year.

*Charles R* 20<sup>th</sup> Year.

*His Seal & Autographs from the Originals in the Possession of  
 John Thane.*



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BRITISH AUTOGRAPHY.

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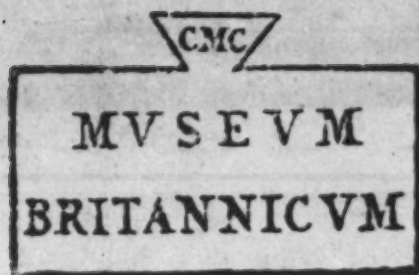
VOL. II.

Publsh'd by J. THANE.

Rupert Street Haymarket

LONDON.







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### KING CHARLES I.

**C**ALLED the Martyr, was third son of James I. by Ann of Denmark, his Queen, and born in Scotland, 1600.

He succeeded his father in 1625, at the time his marriage was negotiating in France with Henrietta Maria, daughter of Henry IV. of France, and Mary of Medices.

Charles had the misfortune to be brought up in the arbitrary principles of his father, and too much resembled him in a continual variance with his Parliaments, which, together with his insincerity towards them, at last made such a breach between them, that a civil war ensued: when many of those favourites who had cherished his despotic ideas were brought to the block, as in the end he was himself, 1648-9.

He bore his troubles with magnanimity.

It is remarked, he would have made a much better figure in private life, than he did upon the throne, being a good husband, father, and master.

Amongst many accomplishments, he had a taste for the Arts, and was a lover and encourager of them; besides forming one of the finest collections then in Europe, of Pictures, Drawings, and other matters of curiosity.

### Prince RUPERT,

Third son of the unfortunate King of *Bohemia*, by *Elizabeth*, eldest daughter of *James I.* was born at Prague, 1619.

During his youth he was brought up to arms, so that at nineteen years of age he had the command of a regiment of horse, in the battle of Uota.

In 1642 he came to England, at the request of his uncle *Charles I.* who made him a Knight of the Garter, General of his Horse, and the year following, on his great success against the Parliament Forces, Duke of Cumberland, &c. His valour and fortune being such, that he seldom engaged them but he gained the advantage.

In 1645 fortune forsook him, and he lost the King's favour, by giving up too easily, as His Majesty thought, the city of Bristol (which he had taken for him two years before), and was deprived of all his Commissions. "The City was on fire, and the Prince had no other way to save it, himself and garrison, but the way he then took."

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The year following he retired to France, and from thence to Holland, where, in 1648, the Prince of Wales (soon after *Charles II.*) gave him the command of his ships, with which he having but little success, besides the misfortune of losing some by shipwreck (and nearly perishing himself), he retired again to France, and from thence to his Palatinate.

After the Restoration he became a Privy Counsellor, and when the wars with the Dutch broke out, was made Admiral of the English Fleets, jointly and alone; and in both instances shewed his courage and abilities to an extraordinary degree. When Peace was finally concluded with Holland, he retired to his favourite chymical and philosophical studies, chiefly residing at Windsor.

This great man, amongst other useful and curious inventions, is said to have found out the art of Mezzotinto Engraving. He died 1682.

#### *Prince MAURICE,*

A younger brother of Prince *Rupert*, was born 1620. He also having been brought up to arms, accompanied him to England, and had a command under him in most of his signal exploits; and when a sole commander, took Exeter, Dartmouth, &c.

When his brother retired, he went with him, and served in the Prince of Wales's fleet, but being detached with a part of that unfortunate fleet, he perished by shipwreck, as he was cruising betwixt the Islands of St. Christopher and Totudas, 1654.

He was the first Knight of the Garter made by *Charles II.*

#### *JOHN WILLIAMS, Bishop of Lincoln,*

Youngest son of *Edmund Williams*, Esq. was born at Aber-Conway, in Wales, and educated at Cambridge, where he became eminent for his learning and other endowments.

In 1611, Lord Chancellor *Egerton* made him his Chaplain, and being taken with his address and great abilities, enriched him by giving him several good livings. The Chancellor used to consult and advise with him on many occasions; in short, he prepared him for the preferment he met with after his death.

In



In 1617, he became Chaplain in Ordinary to *James I.* in 1619 he was made Dean of Salisbury, the next year removed to that of Westminster, and the year after that, was made Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, and Bishop of Lincoln.

*Charles I.* soon after his accession (notwithstanding his extraordinary merit) to please his favourites, *Buckingham* and *Laud*, took the Great Seal from him, and the Duke, not contented with this, obtained a commission of thirteen persons to examine into his past actions: but, to the Bishop's great honour, they could find nothing criminal in them.

On calling the second Parliament in this reign, when he received his summons, he had orders with it not to take his seat, which he complied with; but on the calling the third, receiving the like order, he refused to comply, and went to the House, and exerted himself in supporting the Petition of Right. After this he was continually harassed by the Court Party with vexatious suits, and at last fined by the Star Chamber 10,000*l.* and to be imprisoned during the King's pleasure; while he was in the Tower he was fined 8000*l.* more, for receiving letters which they conceived libellous (from Mr. Osbaldiston) without giving up the author. In 1640 the House of Lords sent the Usher of the Black Rod, and demanded him from the Tower; and accordingly he was released, and took his seat there.

The year following *Charles*, finding his affairs so critical, and the Bishop's willingness to serve him, made him Archbishop of York: soon after which, in the House of Lords, he ably defended the rights of the Bishops sitting there: however they sent him and the rest of his brethren to the Tower, till they passed the Bill against them. After his release he retired to Wales, and fortified Conway Castle for the King, who agreed with him to repay his expences, before the custody of it should be taken from him; but, contrary to this, it was seized on by Sir John Owen of the King's party, who even detained his effects, together with the people's in the neighbourhood, who had deposited them there for safety. The Archbishop not being able to get any redress for this injury, join'd the country people, and Colonel Milton of the Parliament side, and retook it, when he and the people had their effects restored them.

After this the Prelate retired to the house of Lady Mostyn, where he continued till his death (which happened on his birth-day), 1650.

There is a rare print of this great man by Hollar, a whole length in Bishop's Robes, with a helmet on his head, and a musket on his shoulder, &c. one sold at Mr. Gulston's sale for twelve pounds.

MATTHEW



MATTHEW WREN, *Bishop of Norwich,*

The son of a Merchant in London, was educated at Cambridge, where, when *James I.* visited that University, he pleased him much, "by the acuteness of his Philosophy Act, in which he distinguished upon His Majesty, that his dogs might perform more than others by the Prerogative."

Afterwards he commenced Doctor of Divinity, became Chaplain to Bishop *Andrews*, next to *Henry Prince of Wales*, after whose death he attended Prince *Charles* into Spain.

Having been made Master of Peterhouse, and Dean of Windsor, he in 1634 was promoted to the Bishopric of Hereford, the next year to that of Norwich, and lastly, 1638, to Ely.

While he was Bishop of Norwich, "he passionately and warmly proceeded against the Dissenting Congregations, so that many left the kingdom, to the hurt of our Woollen Manufactory."

In the Long Parliament he was imprisoned (but never brought to trial) remaining a prisoner till the Restoration, having been confined near fifteen years. He died in the eighty-second year of his age, and was buried in the New Church of Pembroke-hall, Cambridge (which himself had erected), with extraordinary solemnity, being attended by the whole University, and ordered by a Herald.

JOSEPH HALL, *Bishop of Norwich,*

Called the English Seneca, was born 1574, in Bristow Park, Leicestershire, and educated at Cambridge. During his youth he was a wit and a poet:

I first adventure, follow me who list,  
And be the second English satyrift.

His first presentation was the Rectory of Halsted, in Suffolk; the next Waltham Abbey, in Essex; while in the former he married a wife, with whom he lived 49 years happily!

For his merit he was made Chaplain to *Henry Prince of Wales*, Prebendary of Wolverhampton, and Dean of Worcester. And being in great esteem with *James I.* for his theological knowledge, was sent (being a Doctor of Divinity) to the Synod of Dort, where, after having displayed his great abilities, he was honourably dismissed, and presented with a gold medal.

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In 1624 he was offered the Bishopric of Gloucester, which he declined; however three years after accepted that of Exeter, from thence he was translated to Norwich 1641, soon after which he was sent to the Tower, by the Parliament, with the other Bishops. On his release thence he lived at his Bishopric in quiet till 1643, when the Parliament sequestered the revenues of the Bishops. Then he was obliged to live upon the allowance of Parliament, and retired to a little estate he rented at Higham, near Norwich, where he died, 1656, in the eighty-second year of his age. He was buried in the Church-yard of that Parish; for in his Will he has this passage, "I do not hold God's house a meet "repository for the dead bodies of the greatest saints."

#### GEORGE VILLIERS, *Duke of Buckingham,*

The great favourite of *James I.* and *Charles I.* was third son of Sir *George Villiers*, by *Mary*, daughter of *Anthony Beaumont*, Esq.

He was born 1592, at *Brookesby*, in *Leicestershire*, but never discovering any genius for letters, was brought up chiefly under his mother, who had him instructed in dancing, fencing, and other ornamental accomplishments in which he became a great proficient; when he was eighteen years old she sent him to France to learn the modes and fashions of that country, together with the French language.

In 1615, by his mother's contrivance, he was first brought to the sight of *James I.* while at Cambridge, where the students were entertaining him with the play of *Ignoramus*; his Majesty no sooner saw his handsome person and elegant dress, than he conceived a great affection for him; first made him his Cup-bearer, next a Knight, then a Gentleman of his Bed Chamber, with a settlement of a thousand pounds a year. The year following, 1616, he was made Master of the Horse, a Knight of the Garter, Baron *Wheddon* and Viscount *Villiers*. The next year he was sworn of the Privy Council, created Earl of *Buckingham*, and the beginning of the year following Marquis, and Lord High Admiral, &c. "Now he entirely disposed of all the graces of the King, in conferring "all the honours and all the offices of the three kingdoms without rival," and filled the court, &c. with his own creatures, relations, and dependants.

In 1623, while he was in Spain with the Prince, he was created Duke of *Buckingham*.

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On the accession of *Charles I.* the Duke's influence seemed to be more extensive, if possible, than before, for he not only preferred in Church and State, but had the power to keep down, discountenance, or ruin, all that had courage to oppose him, or whom he even thought were not in his interest: but above all, his unpardonable attempt to alienate the affections of his master from his Queen, who he had the assurance once to tell (on only conceiving a groundless offence) " she should repent it, " that there were Queens of England who had lost their heads."

The Rochelle and the Isle of Rhé business, his impeachment, together with his murder by Felton (1628), are well known.

He was a man of courage, but not of experience in military affairs, and a violent but open enemy. His dress and equipages were inexpressibly magnificent, the jewels he left behind being estimated at 300,000 pounds.

He married the only daughter of the Earl of *Rutland*, who was the richest heiress in the Kingdom.

#### JAMES HAMILTON, *Marquis of Hamilton,*

The third Marquis, and second Earl of *Cambridge* of his family, was born 1606, and educated in Scotland till he was fourteen years old, when he was sent for by *James I.* and married to Lady *Mary Fielding*, daughter to the Earl of *Denbigh*: after this he was further educated at Oxford.

He succeeded his father 1625, just before the accession of *Charles I.* after which he was sworn of the Privy Council in both kingdoms.

In 1628 he was made Master of the Horse, and two years after a Knight of the Garter.

In 1638 he was sent by the King into Scotland, as High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church, at the time they refused to receive the Liturgy; but could do nothing with them, more than dissolve their meeting. The next year he had the command of the fleet sent to reduce the Covenanters; but this ended in a pacification through the Marquis's mediation.

In 1642, on the breaking out of the civil war, he went again to Scotland in the King's service, where the year following he received a patent creating him a Duke. Soon after his return, repairing to the King, at Oxford, he was ordered into custody, and at length conveyed to the Castle of St. Michael's, Cornwall, upon suspicion of treachery, where he remained till 1646, when the place was taken by the Parliament forces.

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On his release he retired to the King, who had now put himself into the Scotch Army before Newark, and was well received. He after used all his endeavours to persuade and prevent that people giving up their King, but without effect.

In 1648 he invaded England with a numerous army, but was totally defeated and taken prisoner. He was beheaded, 1648-9.

JAMES GRAHAM, *Marquis of Montrose*,

Grandson of *John* Earl of *Montrose*, Vice Roy of Scotland, and son of *John* Earl of *Montrose*, President of the Privy Council : was born 1612, and succeeded his father 1626. He was married in his youth to Lady *Magdalen*, the youngest daughter of the first Earl of *Southesk*, before he had finished his education, which he completed afterwards by having able masters at home : and became a great proficient in the learned languages.

When he was two and twenty years of age, being just returned from his travels, he made his appearance at Court ; but his attendance there meeting with some discountenance from the King, he retired to Scotland. At length he joined the discontented party there, and became a principal and active person amongst them, being one who signed the Covenant.

After the first expedition of the Covenanters into England, he was disgusted, forsook their party, and gave up his command in the army. In 1641, having been discovered corresponding with the King, he was imprisoned in Edinburgh Castle, but obtained his liberty about seven months after, and retired to his seat in the country, till the meeting of the Convention 1643 ; soon after which he privately withdrew from Scotland and went to the King, who made him a Marquis ; he had formed the great project of reducing Scotland to his Majesty's obedience, and nearly performed it in a little more than a twelvemonth, having gained by his valour and stratagem many extraordinary victories ; till the fatal time arrived, when General *Lesley* came upon him unexpectedly with the whole strength of the Scotch Horse, and totally defeated him, obliging him to retire again to the Highlands, from whence he had begun his conquests. After this the King sent him orders to retire abroad, for the Scots had declared they would not enter into any agreement with him, till that took place ; accordingly he obeyed his Majesty's command.

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In 1649 he went to the Hague, to *Charles II.* and offered his service, who received him very graciously and made him a Knight of the Garter, giving him authority to raise what money, arms, ammunition, and men, he could, of the Princes of Germany and the Northern Courts, which, after all, only amounted to 500 men; those he embarked to the Orkneys, and followed himself with about 100 officers, arriving there in April 1650. On the news of his arrival they immediately sent and attacked him, and defeated his small army, after a stout resistance; and he a little after became their prisoner. On his arrival at Edinburgh they treated him with every mark of malice and ignominy they could devise, and hanged him on a gallows thirty feet high, the 21st of May, 1650. All which he bore with a magnanimity as consummate as any of the heroes of antiquity: whom he had also rivalled in his great exploits.

WILLIAM CAVENDISH, *Marquis of Newcastle,*

The son of Sir *Charles Cavendish*, by *Catherine*, daughter and sole heiress of Lord *Ogle*, was born 1592, and educated under his father's eye, becoming not only learned, but otherwise completely accomplished.

He was made a Knight of the Bath 1610, at the creation of *Henry* Prince of Wales, and on the death of his father, 1617, he became possessed of a very large estate, and on the death of his mother became Baron *Ogle*. In 1626 he was created Viscount *Mansfield*, and eight years after that Earl of *Newcastle*. He was also First Lord of the Bed Chamber: and in 1638 was made Governor to *Charles* Prince of Wales (afterwards *Charles II.*), when the year following he magnificently entertained *Charles I.* at Welbeck, as he was marching his army towards the North, and subscribed 10,000*l.* towards the expence of that expedition, besides raising a troop of horse, consisting of 200 Knights and Gentlemen, who served at their own charge, and were called the Prince's Troop.

In 1640 he resigned the Government of the Prince, finding the Parliament averse to it, and retired; but afterwards, by the King's orders, attended the Parliament; he then retired again, till the King sent for him to York: who then gave him the command of Newcastle, together with the counties of Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmoreland, and



and Durham; where he immediately set out, though he had neither men, arms, ammunition, or money, and yet by his own personal interest, he secured Newcastle, raised a troop of 120 horse, and a good regiment of foot. After this the King made him Commander in Chief, "of the forces to be raised in Lincoln, Nottingham, Derbyshire, Lancashire, Cheshire, Leicester, Cambridge, Huntington, Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and North of Trent, with power to confer Knighthood, coin money, and issue such declarations as he should think fit." In less than three months he raised an army of 8000 horse, foot, and dragoons, with which he marched to York, where many of the nobility resorted to compliment and assist him. After this he soon became master of the northern counties, when he furnished the King with arms and ammunition, escorted by choice troops, sometimes to the amount of 7000, which the King never suffered to return: for these important services he was created a Marquis, 1643.

His defence of York the year following, when besieged by three armies at once, and after his sustaining the blockade of the same till relieved by Prince *Rupert*, is amongst his greatest actions: but unfortunately for him, soon after, at the battle of Marston Moor, they were totally defeated. The Marquis finding by this that the King's affairs were become desperate, and himself without power or means left to serve him any longer, retired to Hamburg.

Afterwards he went to Paris, where he married his second wife, (a sister of Sir *Charles Lucas*, and one of the Maids of Honour to Queen *Henrietta Maria*) and became so distressed there, as once to be obliged to pawn their cloaths for a dinner.

On *Charles II.*'s arrival in France, after the battle of Worcester, 1650, he waited on his Majesty, and was not only graciously received, but made a Knight of the Garter.

He returned with the King at the Restoration, and in 1664 was created a Duke. "From this time his life was retired, and he and his Dutchess amused themselves with writing plays, &c."

He died 1676, in the eighty-fourth year of his age.

#### THOMAS HOWARD, *Earl of Arundel and Surry*,

The grandson of *Thomas Duke of Norfolk*, beheaded 1572, and the son of *Philip Earl of Arundel*, who died a prisoner in the Tower, 1597,  
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was born 1586. His mother was *Anne*, daughter and coheir of Lord *Dacre*, under whose care he was brought up.

After his father's death he was called by courtesy Lord *Maltravers*, till the death of Queen *Elizabeth*; but on the accession of *James I.* he was restored to the title of Earl of *Arundel*, and all the honours dependant upon it.

In 1606 he married Lady *Alithea Talbot*, third daughter and coheir of *Gilbert* Earl of *Shrewsbury*. In 1609 he travelled through France into Italy, for the recovery of his health, and on his return, 1611, was installed a Knight of the Garter. In 1613 he was one of those Noblemen who went to conduct the Princess *Elizabeth* (after Queen of Bohemia) to the court of the Elector Palatine, in Germany. Thence he went again into Italy; on his return the year following, he was sworn of the Privy Council, and appointed one of the Six Commissioners for executing the office of Earl Marshal of England, and afterwards was sole Earl Marshal.

In the House of Lords, 1621, he so far forgot himself as to depreciate the ancestors of Lord *Spencer*, for which he was sent to the Tower till he made his submission.

On the accession of *Charles I.* he was continued in the office of Earl Marshal, but the year following the King sent him to the Tower, for his son, Lord *Maltravers*, marrying the Lady *Elizabeth Stuart*, who he had intended for Lord *Lorne*. Sometime after, when the Parliament met, Bishop *Williams* said, "the House of Peers wanted a member, who was debarred from it without any cause appearing," and the Lords refused to do business till the Earl was restored to them; which was accordingly done.

In 1631 he was sent to Holland to condole with the Queen of Bohemia upon the death of her husband, and at the same time Ambassador Extraordinary to the States General. In 1636 he went Ambassador to the Emperor of Germany.

In 1638 he was appointed General of the army raised against the Scots. In 1640 he was Lord Steward of the King's Household, and at the trial of the Earl of *Strafford*, Lord High Steward of England. The year following he attended *Mary of Medices*, the Queen's mother, to Holland.

In February 1641-2, finding his health declining, and not liking the aspect of the times, finally left his country, and took the favourable opportunity



tunity of attending the Queen and her daughter, the Princess of *Orange*. to *Holland*. Thence he went to *Antwerp*, afterwards to *France*, and lastly into *Italy*, where he died at *Padua*, 1646. Before his death he was created Earl *Norfolk*. He was a patron of learned men, and an eminent collector of *Greek* and *Roman* antiquities, coins and medals, pictures, drawings, &c.

#### WILLIAM RUSSEL, *Earl of Bedford*,

The father of the great Lord *Russel*, beheaded in the reign of *Charles II*, was son of *Francis*, fourth Earl of *Bedford*, by *Catharine*, sole daughter and heiress of *Giles Bridges*, Lord *Chandos*.

He received his education at *Oxford*; and, at the coronation of *Charles I*. was made a Knight of the Bath. Afterwards he became a distinguished member in the House of Commons; and, after his father's death, 1641, equally so in the House of Peers. At the breaking out of the Civil War, he was made a General of the Horse in the Parliament forces; but when he perceived that his party were inclined to destroy the regal power, went over to the King, and did him all the service he could. At the coronation of *Charles II*. in England, he carried *St. Edward's* sceptre, and in 1672 was elected a Knight of the Garter. On the abdication of the throne, by *James II*. he sided with the Prince of *Orange*, afterwards *William III*. who, with *Mary* his Queen, in 1694, created him Marquis of *Tavistock* and Duke of *Bedford*. He died in the 87th year of his age, 1700.

#### THOMAS WENTWORTH, *Earl of Cleveland*,

Was, during his youth, brought up to arms, and served under Prince *Maurice* in the Low Countries, and Count *Mansfield* in *Germany*.

While he was Lord *Wentworth* of *Nettlestead* (at the creation of *Henry Prince of Wales*) he was made a Knight of the Bath.

He was much in favour with the favourite *Buckingham*, and had a considerable command under him in all his expeditions.

On the accession of *Charles I*. 1625, he was created Earl of *Cleveland*, and afterwards made Captain of his Majesty's guard. He was a distinguished loyalist, and a great sufferer in his estate, in imprisonment, and in exile with *Charles II*. but survived the restoration, and enjoyed again.



again his former splendor. He died 1667. "He was a man of signal courage, and an excellent officer upon any bold enterprize."

He married *Anne*, daughter of Sir *John Crofts* of *Soxham* in *Suffolk*, and had a son by her, of his own name, whose courage and conduct were equal to his own, but died three years before him.

#### HENRY DANVERS, *Earl of Danby*,

Son of Sir *John Danvers*, by *Elizabeth Nevil*, daughter and co-heir of *John Lord Latimer*, was born at *Dauntsey*, in *Wiltshire*, 1573. He having taken to a martial life, became, when he was only eighteen, a Captain of Foot in the Low Country wars, under *Maurice Prince of Orange*. When he was one and twenty, he had a command in the wars of *France*, under *Henry IV.* who knighted him for his extraordinary valour. In 1596 he was a Captain in the fleet, under the Lord Admiral *Howard*, who declared him one of the best sea Captains in *England*. Afterwards he was made Lieutenant-General of the horse, and Serjeant-Major of the whole army in *Ireland*, under the Earl of *Essex*. In 1617, *James I.* created him Baron *Danvers* of *Dauntsey*, "for his heroic services to Queen *Elizabeth*, especially in *Ireland*, as well against the rebels there, as the *Spanish* invaders, particularly at *Kingsale*." He was made also Lord President of *Munster*, and Governor of *Guernsey*.

On the accession of *Charles I.* 1625, he was created Earl of *Danby* in *Yorkshire*, made one of the Privy Council, and lastly a Knight of the Garter.

This illustrious nobleman died in the 71st year of his age, "full of honour, wounds, and days," 1643. He founded the physic garden at *Oxford*.

#### WILLIAM FIELDING, *Earl of Denbigh*,

Was son of *Basil Fielding*, Esq. by *Elizabeth*, daughter of Sir *Walter Aston*.

On the arrival of *James I.* at *Belvoir Castle*, 1603, he waited on his Majesty and was knighted, and soon after made Custos Rotulorum of *Warwickshire*. In 1620-1, he was created Baron and Viscount *Fielding* of *Newnham-Padox*; the year following made Master of the King's Wardrobe; and in 1622, created Earl of *Denbigh*, in *North Wales*.

He



He was an Admiral in several expeditions, and lastly a volunteer Commander under Prince *Rupert*, for *Charles I.* in whose cause he lost his life, in a sharp skirmish near *Bermingham*, 1643.

**BASIL FIELDING, *Earl of Denbigh*,**

The son of the foregoing, by *Susan* his wife, sister of the favorite *Buckingham*, was, at the coronation of *Charles I.* made a Knight of the Bath.

On the breaking out of the civil war, he sided with the Parliament, and had a command under the Earl of *Essex*, in the battle of *Edge-Hill*, in which his father fought on the King's side.

In 1643, the Parliament made him Major-General of *Coventry*, and parts adjacent; and the year following he took *Russel-House*, thereby opening the passage between *Coventry* and *London*. Afterwards, with a small number, he routed 3000 of the King's forces, sent to the relief of *Dudley-Castle*, which he was then besieging. In 1645, upon the new-modelling the army, he and the Earls of *Essex* and *Manchester* laid down their commissions, when the parliament appointed a committee to gratify them for their faithful services.

He concurred in the Restoration of *Charles II.* who 1663-4 created him Lord *St. Liz.* In 1675 he died at *Dunstable*, on his journey from *London*. He had married four wives, but had issue by neither of them.

**EDWARD SACKVILLE, *Earl of Dorset*,**

Was born 1590; he was third son of *Robert* Earl of *Dorset*, and grandson of Lord Treasurer *Dorset*, under whose direction (by a private tutor) he received his education, and became early distinguished for his eminent abilities.

In 1613 he fought the well known duel with the Lord *Bruce*, whom he killed, but not without regret, although his antagonist was the challenger, and thirsted, in a murderous manner, after his life.

In 1616, at the creation of *Charles* Prince of *Wales*, he was made a Knight of the Bath, and in 1621 was sworn of the Privy Council, and succeeded Lord *Herbert* of *Cherbery* as Ambassador to the court of *France*. Sometime after, having been chosen member for *Sussex*, he  
D became



became a leading man in the House of Commons. In 1624, he succeeded his brother *Richard* in the Earldom of *Dorset*, and the year following, on the accession of *Charles I.* was made a Knight of the Garter, and on the King's marriage, was constituted Lord Chamberlain to the Queen.

In 1640, he was appointed one of the Regents, during his Majesty's absence in *Scotland*, and the year after that made President of the Council and Lord Privy Seal.

In 1642, at the battle of *Edge-hill*, he behaved with great bravery, leading on the troops that retook the royal standard; and the same year was made Lord Chamberlain to his Majesty.

In 1648-9, when the King was beheaded, he took it so much to heart, that he never stirred out of his house afterwards, and died 1652.

It is remarked, to the honour of this great nobleman, that he was never present at the Council, when warrants were issued for levying soldiers or ship-money.

#### ROBERT DEVEREUX, *Earl of Essex*,

Son to *Elizabeth's* favorite, was born 1592; he received his education first at *Eton* school, but finished it at *Oxford*.

In 1603, he was restored by *James I.* to his hereditary honours, and in 1606 took place his well-known marriage with the Lady *Frances Howard*, afterwards the infamous Countess of *Somerset*: But he being then too young to consummate the same, he went on his travels, returning four years after, very accomplished.

In 1613 having the good fortune to get his marriage pronounced null and void, he retired to *Chertley* in *Staffordshire*, where he amused himself in hunting, shooting, &c. till 1620, when he accompanied his friend the Earl of *Oxford*, to the wars in the Low Country.

In 1629, he married the beautiful Mrs. *Elizabeth Pawlet*, but was divorced from her two years after, on account of her misconduct.

In 1635, he was made Vice-Admiral of the fleets sent against the combined fleets of *France* and *Holland*; and in 1639, appointed Lieutenant-General against the *Scots*.

Though he had done nothing to offend the court, he was afterwards not only treated with coldness, but uncivilly denied the small request of succeeding as Warden of *Needwood* forest, close to his own house.

However,



However, in 1641, the King found it expedient to make him his Lord Chamberlain, and Lieutenant-General of all his forces on this side *Trent*; but the same year removed him, because he pleaded his obligation to assist in the deliberations of the House of Peers. The year following, the parliament declared him General of their army, besides voting their living and dying with him: and the same year fought the battle of *Edge-hill*. In 1643, he re-took *Reading*, relieved *Gloucester*, surprised *Cirencester*, and the year following blocked up *Oxford*; but the King escaping, he marched into *Dorsetshire*, took *Weymouth*, and relieved *Lyme*. After various other successes, he, in 1645, resigned his commissions, and the same year parliament voted him 10,000*l.* a year, and to be made a Duke.

The next year, being seized with a sudden and violent illness, not without suspicion of poison, he died greatly lamented, 1646.

#### ROBERT PIERREPONT, *Earl of Kingston*,

The son of Sir *Henry Pierrepont*, by *Francis*, eldest daughter of Sir *William Cavendish*, was educated at Oxford.

In 1627 he was created Lord *Pierrepont* and Viscount *Newark*, and the year following Earl of *Kingston*.

At the breaking out of the civil war, the King made him his Lieutenant-General of the forces within the counties of *Lincoln*, *Rutland*, *Huntington*, *Cambridge*, and *Norfolk*. His power and reputation was such, that he brought his Majesty 4000 men, 2000 of whom were willing to serve him in person, the rest with arms and money, to the amount of 24,000*l.* At length he was surprised at *Gainsborough*, by the Lord *Willoughby* of *Parham*, and hurried on board a pinnace, which was ordered to convey him to the garrison of *Hull*, but in going, the vessel run aground, and it being pursued by Sir *Charles Cavendish*, the Earl was demanded, but on their refusing to give him up, they fired upon the vessel, and unfortunately killed the Earl and his servant, 1643.

#### ROBERT BERTIE, *Earl of Lindsey*,

Son of Lord *Willoughby*, by *Mary*, daughter of *John Vere*, Earl of *Oxford*, was born in *London*, 1582. He had the honour of Queen *Elizabeth* for his godmother, and naming him *Robert*, after her favourites the Earl



Earls of *Leicester* and *Essex*, who were his godfathers. After his education, having taken to a military life, he spent the youth and vigour of his age in actions abroad, to his own and his country's honour.

He succeeded his father as Lord *Willoughby*, 1631, and on the accession of *James I.* obtained, in right of his mother, the office of Lord High Chamberlain of *England*. In 1604-5, he was made a Knight of the Bath, and in the second of *Charles I.* 1626, he was created Earl of *Lindsey*, and four years after that, elected a Knight of the Garter.

In 1631 he was made Constable of *England*; in 1639, Governor of *Berwick*; and in 1642, was chosen general of the King's forces; but the same year he unfortunately received his death's wound, at the battle of *Edge-bill*, much regretted.

#### JOHN CAMPBEL, *Earl of Loudon*,

Son and heir of Sir *James Campbel*, by *Margaret* his wife, who was Baronefs of Loudon in right of her grand-father, the first Lord Loudon, so created 1604. This *John* was created Earl of Loudon, 1633, by *Charles I.* at his coronation in Scotland.

In 1637 he was one of the leading Peers who testified his dislike at the new laws in Church and State, forced upon them in Scotland by the King's sole authority, contrary to the laws of the land. In 1639 he was one of the Commissioners on the part of the Covenanters, when peace was concluded between the Scots and the King, which being ill kept by both sides, the year following both parties prepared for war again: however the Scots sent commissioners again to treat with his Majesty, among whom was the Earl of Loudon, when soon after their arrival a letter was intercepted to the French King, from the Covenanters, signed by the Earl of Loudon, &c. which occasioned his Lordship being sent to the Tower; after his release thence, and peace being again concluded, he renewed his professions of duty to the King, and his readiness to serve him, when the year after that, 1641, he was made Chancellor of *Scotland* for life. He was afterwards employed by the conservators of the peace, as a mediator between the King and *English* parliament, but without effect.

In 1648, he prevailed with the *Scots* parliament, to raise an army to relieve the King, (after they had given him up) but it proved unsuccessful: after the fatal battle of *Worcester*, he was put out of his office of Chancellor, and obliged to fly for safety to the Highlands, where he continued till his hopes of serving *Charles II.* were over, when he capitulated to lay down his arms, and retire to his own house; which he did, living to see the restoration. He died 1663.



HENRY MONTAGUE, *Earl of Manchester,*

Grandson of Sir *Edward Montague* (Lord Chief Justice in the reign of *Henry VIII.*) was born at Broughton, in Northamptonshire, educated at Cambridge, and studied the Law in the Temple.

In 1601, he was a member in parliament for Higham-Ferrers, and on the accession of *James I.* was knighted, became Recorder of London, and member for that city. In 1612, he was made the King's Serjeant at Law; four years after that, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench; and, in 1620, High Treasurer of England, Baron *Kimbolton*, and Viscount *Mandevil*.

He did not remain in his high office of Treasurer quite a year (being not sufficiently obsequious to the haughty favourite *Buckingham*, who had been instrumental to his exaltation) and, on his removal, was made president of the council.

In 1625 (the first of *Charles I.*) he was created Earl of *Manchester*, and two years after made Lord Privy Seal, in which office he continued till his death, 1642, being then near eighty years of age, leaving behind him an extraordinary character, for his "great wisdom, temper, industry, and sagacity in business, integrity, and credit with the whole nation."

LIONEL CRANFIELD, *Earl of Middlesex,*

Descended from an ancient family in Gloucestershire, was born in London, brought up a merchant, and had an office in the Custom-house.

His extraordinary abilities and great knowledge in trade, together with his marriage with *Anne*, daughter of *James Brent*, Esq. (who had married the sister of the favourite *Buckingham's* mother) occasioned his being first knighted, then to have the custody of the Wardrobe, next to be Master of the Court of Wards and Liveries, sworn of the King's Privy Council, created Baron *Cranfield* (1621) and made Lord High Treasurer of England; and lastly (the year following) Earl of *Middlesex*.

After being thus raised, he became a victim to the resentment of Prince *Charles* and the Duke of *Buckingham* (for not complying with all their enormous demands of money while in Spain); and, by their creatures, was accused in the Parliament of Mismanagement in the discharge of his office, and fined 50,000*l.* and declared incapable of ever sitting in the House of Peers more.

Lord *Clarendon* says, "he was a man of great parts and notable dexterity, and filled his places with great abilities." *Lloyd*, "that none was more exact, that he had a soul witty and wise, was bountiful to

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scholars,



scholars, hospitable, and that though he suffered much, yet he was contented ; and though he lost much, yet he was charitable." He died 1645.

EDWARD MONTAGUE, *Earl of Manchester,*

The friend of liberty, without enmity to monarchy, was the eldest son of *Henry*, the first Earl (afore-mentioned) born in 1603, and received his education at Cambridge.

He attended Prince *Charles* into Spain, and afterwards, at that Prince's coronation, was made a Knight of the Bath ; and, after having served in four parliaments for Huntingdonshire, was called to the House of Peers, as Baron *Kimbolton*.

In 1640, he was one of those who petitioned the King to call a Parliament for the redress of grievances ; and afterwards was (with others of his party) sworn of his Majesty's Privy Council ; but the year following was (through the ill advice of Lord *Digby*) accused by the King of High Treason, only because he was highly considered and approved of by his party.

When the Civil Wars broke out, he sided with the Parliament, and was greatly in their trust, having the charge and direction of seven associated counties ; and was a great and successful General ; but the artful *Cromwell* accused him (to his honour) of being against deciding the war by the sword.

In 1645, he resigned his commission, when, soon after, for his services, it was voted he should be made a Marquis.

He was Speaker of the House of Peers ; but, after the death of the King, he retired from all public business, being much hated by *Cromwell*, for not approving what was done ; and in 1651, through his influence, was discharged from the Chancellorship of Cambridge, but reinstated in it again at the Restoration, in which he most heartily concurred.

When the Parliament met in April 1660, he was called to the chair of the House of Peers, and received the King's Letter (having been declared by both Houses First Commissioner of the Great Seal) and, after that, was appointed by them to congratulate his Majesty on his return ; which he did in a very able speech.

*Charles II.* made him of his Privy Council, one of the Lords of his Bedchamber, Lord Chamberlain of his Household, and a Knight of the Garter, &c.

This illustrious nobleman died 1671, much regretted in general, but especially by the King and Court.

HENRY



HENRY CARY, *Earl of Monmouth,*

Eldest son of Sir *Robert Cary*, the first Earl, by *Elizabeth*, daughter of Sir *Hugh Trevanion*, was born 1596, in Buckinghamshire.

He received the rudiments of his education under his father, with *Charles*, Duke of York (who was then under the care of his mother) and farther educated at Oxford. Afterwards, he went on his travels, first having this advice from Prince *Charles*, "*to be always doing something*," and returned thence 1616 (well skilled in the modern languages) just at the time the Duke was being created Prince of *Wales*, and thereat was made a Knight of the Bath.

He was married, 1620, to *Martha*, eldest daughter of *Lionel Cranfield*, Earl of *Middlesex* (with whom he lived forty-one years) and succeeded his father 1639.

In the Civil Wars he was a great sufferer, particularly by the loss of his son at the battle of Marston-moor; but, being of a studious turn of mind, he retired during the troubles, and amused himself in translating books of several languages, being a general scholar. He died 1661.

WILLIAM HERBERT, *Earl of Pembroke,*

Son of *Henry*, the second Earl (from the time of Queen *Anne Bullen*) by *Mary*, daughter of Sir *Henry Sidney*, and sister of the great Sir *Philip Sidney*, was born at Wilton, 1580, and finished his education at Oxford.

He succeeded his father 1600-1, and in the first of *James I.* was honoured with the Garter; in 1609, he was made Governor of Portsmouth, and, in the year 1617, Chancellor of the University of Oxford. He was also Lord Chamberlain to *James I.*

At the coronation of *Charles I.* he was joined in commission with the Earl of *Arundel* to make the Knights of the Bath, and the same year was made Steward of the Household.

"This true effigies of nobility," as Wood styles him, "was learned, and a great patron of learning; generous, open, and sincere; loyal, and yet a friend to liberty;" but, with all these virtues, he abandoned himself too much to pleasure.

He died 1630 ("exceedingly lamented by men of all qualities") of an apoplexy; for, "when his body was opened, in order to be embalmed, he was observed, immediately after the incision was made, to lift up his hand!"

PHILIP.



PHILIP HERBERT, *Earl of Pembroke, &c.*

Brother and successor of the foregoing, was, on the accession of *James I.* (being then scarce of age) taken into the favour of that monarch, for the "comeliness of his person, and his skill and indefatigable industry in hawking;" and was first made Gentleman of his Bedchamber, next (1605) Earl of Montgomery, and, three years after, a Knight of the Garter.

The first of *Charles I.* he was made Lord Chamberlain, and continued so till 1641, when he was dismissed.

This nobleman was quite the reverse of his brother, being more like a country squire than a man of quality, "choleric, boisterous, and absurd." When the House of Lords was abolished, he sat in the House of Commons for Berks. He died 1649-50.

ANNE CLIFFORD, *Countess of Pembroke, &c.*

Daughter and sole heir of *George Clifford*, Earl of Cumberland, by *Margaret*, daughter of the Earl of Bedford (afore mentioned in the reign of *Elizabeth*) was born at Skipton Castle, in Craven, Yorkshire, 1589.

The poet Daniel was her tutor, and her first husband *Richard Sackville*, Earl of Dorset, to whom she was married, 1609, and became his widow 1624. Her second was *Philip*, Earl of Pembroke, last mentioned (whom she married in 1630) but was soon parted from him, and survived him twenty-seven years.

"She was remarkably religious, munificent, and disposed to letters, and wrote Memoirs of her first Husband." Dr. Donne says of her, "that she knew well how to discourse of all things, from predestination to flea filk;" and Bishop Rainbow, that "she had a clear soul, shining through a vivid body; her body was durable and healthful, her soul sprightly, of great understanding and judgment, faithful memory, and ready wit."

She died 1675-6, in her castle at Brougham, in Westmoreland, which she had settled on her noble alms-houses at Appleby, in the same county.

RICHARD WESTON, *Earl of Portland,*

Descended from *Hamon Lord Weston*, in the Reign of *Henry II.* was son of *Sir Jerome Weston*, of Roxwell, in Essex (High Sheriff for the County) and born 1577.

He



He was well educated, studied the Law in the Temple, and after farther improved himself by travelling; and, on his return, betook himself to the Court, attending there without preferment (other than Knight-hood) till he had impaired his fortune, and involved his friends in securities with him: at length, he was *James* the first's Embassador to Bohemia, and the year following to Flanders, and in both behaved with such prudence, that on his return, 1621, he was made a Privy Counsellor, and Chancellor of the Exchequer, in which place of honour and trust he was well approved of, and thought equal to.

He became greatly in favour with *Charles* I. who, in 1628, created him Baron *Neyland*, and constituted him Lord High Treasurer of England; two years after that, made him a Knight of the Garter, and lastly, 1632-3, Earl of *Portland*; he was also Captain and Governor of the Isle of Wight and of the Tower.

Lord Clarendon says, "that he was a man of an imperious disposition, heedless whom he offended; yet, when he knew that the party aggrieved felt the injury, a very coward in dreading their resentment." He died at Wallingford-house, in Westminster, 1634, "when, by the King's command, the whole court wore mourning for him one day," and was buried in Winchester cathedral, where there is a magnificent monument, with his effigies in full length lying thereon.

#### JEROME WESTON, *Earl of Portland*,

Son and successor of the last, by his second wife *Frances*, daughter of *Nicolas Walgrave*, of Boreley, in Essex, was, in 1632, married to *Frances*, youngest daughter of *Esme Stewart*, Duke of Lenox, who, Clarendon says, "was a young and beautiful lady;" and, in 1638, was made Ranger of Richmond New Park.

He was a man of abilities, various learning, and genteel accomplishments; a good statesman, and well skilled in naval affairs.

His death was in 1662, and that of *Charles*, his son and successor, 1665, in a sea fight against the Dutch, where he was a volunteer under the Duke of York.

#### THOMAS WENTWORTH, *Earl of Strafford*,

The eldest son of Sir *William Wentworth*, of Wentworth Woodhouse, in Yorkshire, by *Anne*, daughter of *Robert Atkinson*, Esq. of Stowell, in Gloucestershire, was born in London, 1593, and educated at Cambridge.

He was knighted in 1613, and the year following succeeded his father, as a Baronet, together with an estate of near six thousand a year. In 1615, he had the post of Custos Rotulorum for Yorkshire, and, in 1621, was chosen one of the members in parliament for that county; and, on the accession of *Charles* I. re-chosen for the same place.

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In Parliament, having made some opposition to the Court, he was pricked for Sheriff, and his place of Custos Rotulorum taken from him; after this he became a greater opponent to Ministry than ever, besides refusing to pay an illegal loan, for which he was imprisoned in the Marshalsea; and, after his enlargement, again greatly exerted himself by promoting the petition of right.

By his opposition, having made himself an object worth the Court's purchase, it was accordingly done by Lord Treasurer *Weston*; and he (1628) made a Privy Counsellor, Lord President of the North, and Viscount *Wentworth*, and, in 1631, Lord Deputy of Ireland, with more ample power granted him than to his predecessors.

In 1639, he was made Earl of *Strafford*, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, a Knight of the Garter, and, the year after, Lieutenant General of the English Forces in the North; but, this same year, was impeached by the House of Commons of High Treason, and in the next (1641) tried and beheaded. He died with courage and magnanimity.

His great abilities were never more conspicuous than on his trial; he defended himself most ably, even so as to be pitied by his inveterate enemies, as a man, though not as a prime minister: It is remarkable, Pym said to him (when he had gone over to the Court) "though you have left us, we will not leave you, while your head is on your shoulders." His wife, to whom the annexed letter is written, was his third lady, and daughter of Sir *Godfrey Rhodes*.

#### ROBERT RICH, *Earl of Warwick*,

Great grandson of Lord Chancellor *Rich*, in the reign of *Edward VI.* and son of *Robert*, the first Earl of *Warwick* of his family (so created, 1618, only seven months before he died) by *Penelope*, daughter of *Walter*, Earl of *Essex*, and sister of *Elizabeth's* favourite, was born 1587.

He was made a Knight of the Bath at the Coronation of *James I.* and in 1624, incorporated Master of Arts at both Universities.

In 1625 (during the Spanish War) he received orders, and assembled the Trainbands and other troops in *Essex*, for the defence of *Harwich*, &c. In 1640, he was one of those that petitioned for the redress of grievances, and afterwards was greatly disgusted with the Court for their illegal searching of his pockets, cabinets and study.

In 1641-2, the Parliament recommended him to the King for the Command of the Fleet; but that being refused, they appointed him so without his Majesty's consent, and the next year made him Governor in Chief of all the English Plantations in America, and soon after that Lord High Admiral of England. In 1644, he relieved *Lyme* with provisions, ammunition, &c.; the next year he was required of Parliament

to



Sweet Harke. It is long since I writt unto you, for I am here in  
such a trouble as gives me little or noe respectt. The Standge is now  
cum in, and I am now able I praye god to tell you, that I conceave  
ther is nothing Capitall, and for the rest I knowe his <sup>at the worst</sup> Majesty will for-  
don all without hurting my fortune, and then wee shall be happy by gods  
grace. Therfore comfort your self for I trust thes cloudes will away,  
and that wee shall have faire weather afterwarde. Farwell.

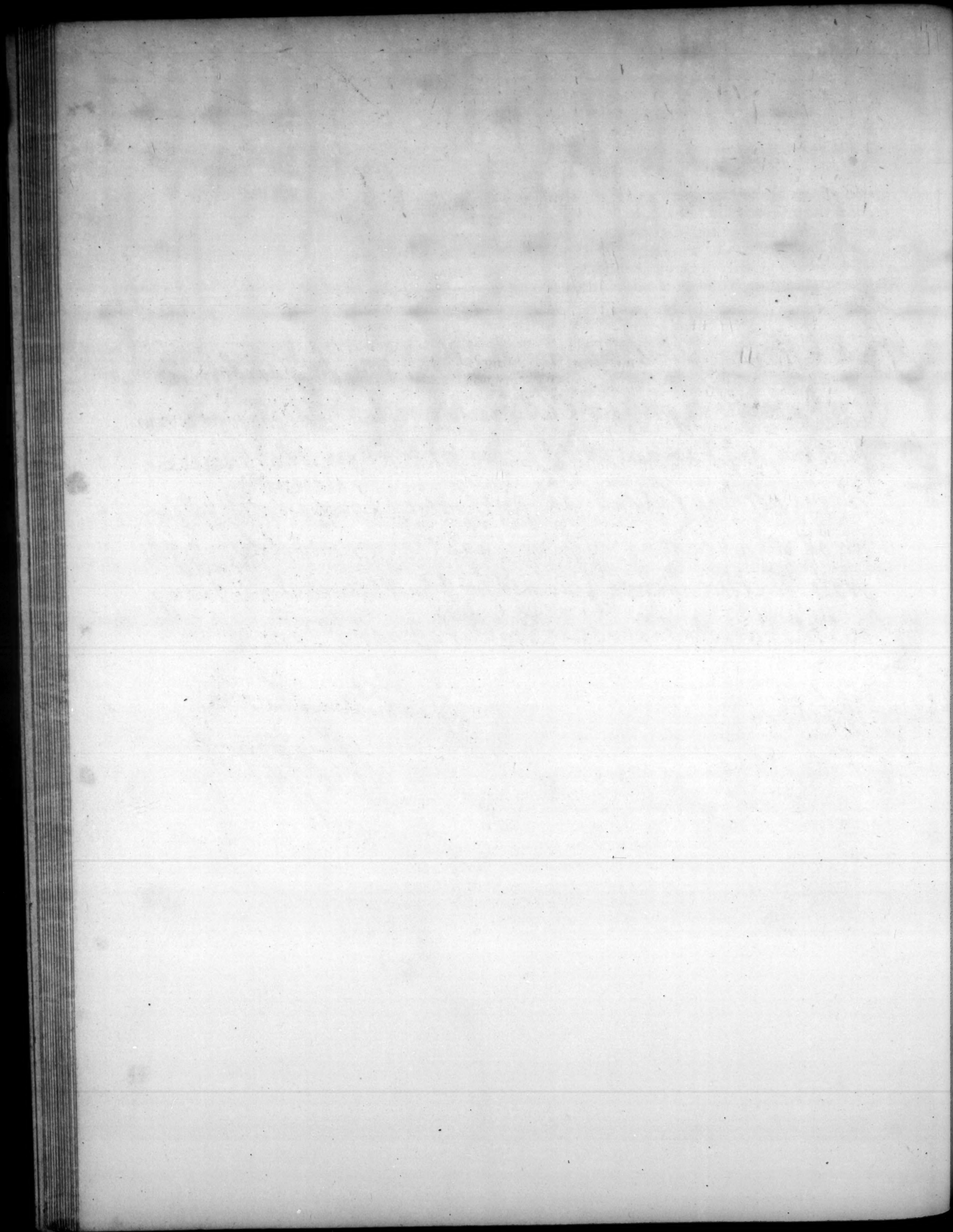
Tower of London.  
4. Febr. 1640.  
— }

Your Loving husbande.  
J. Thane.

The original Letter is in the Possession of  
John Thane.

London, Pub.<sup>d</sup> Aug.<sup>r</sup> 1. 1793. by J. Thane, Spur Street, Leicester Square.







to give up his commission of Lord High Admiral (notwithstanding he wrote to them that he was resolved to stand or fall with them) and was only made one of the Commissioners of the Admiralty; however, on the Parliament's proposition for Peace with the King, it was voted he should be made a Duke.

When part of the Fleet revolted to the Prince of *Wales*, 1648, he was Lord High Admiral again for a little more than a twelvemonth.

On the inauguration of *Oliver Cromwell*, 1657, he held the sword of State; also, he was one of his upper House, and, lastly, married his grandson to the Protector's youngest daughter, settling "his whole in-tailed estate upon this marriage." He died 1658, and was buried at Felstead, in Essex.

One party says he was "a man of courage, religious life, known fidelity to his country, good-natured, and eminent for his integrity and charity:" the other, "that a man of less virtue could not be found out."

#### PATRICK RUTHVEN, *Earl of Brainford*,

Was son of *William Ruthven*, of Banden, in the county of Perth. In his youth, having taken to a military life, first served in the Low Country Wars, and next in the German, under the great *Gustavus Adolphus*, who, for his abilities and extraordinary courage, raised him to the rank of Lieutenant-General.

On his return to Scotland, in 1639, *Charles I.* created him Lord *Ruthven*, and made him Governor of Edinburgh Castle, which he kept for the King, refusing to deliver it to the Scotch Parliament without his Majesty's order; and they deprived him of his estate.

In 1642, he came to England, and was made General of the King's Army, and Earl of *Forth*. At the battle of Edgehill (which he planned) with his own regiment he cut off three of the best belonging to the Parliament; and farther signalized himself in the battles of Brentford, Gloucester, Newbury, &c. in which he was wounded in his head, arms, leg, and shoulder: for these services, in 1645, he was created Earl of *Brainford*.

After this Veteran found all was lost here, he went abroad to the Prince of *Wales*, intending from thence to march at the head of an army to settle him in England; but his great age and infirmities prevented it. He died 1651; the year before which he was at Breda with *Charles II.* for he signed a receipt there, from whence the Autograph under his Portrait is taken.

#### LUCIUS CARY, *Viscount Falkland*,

Only son of *Henry*, the first Viscount (afore-mentioned in the reign of *James I.*) by *Elizabeth*, sole daughter and heiress of Sir *Laurence Tunfield*,



*field*, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, is supposed to have been born at Burford in Oxfordshire, 1610. He was partly educated at Cambridge, but farther in Dublin, while his father was Lord Deputy of Ireland.

Soon after his return to England (being only nineteen years of age) he became possessed of an estate of upwards of £2000 per annum, left him by his grandfather Sir *Laurence*; and soon after that was married to an amiable Lady (*Lettice*, daughter of *Richard Morison*, Esq.) whom he passionately loved: but by that union so offended his father, that he never would be reconciled to him after, though he most earnestly intreated it; even to the giving him up his estate, if that would obtain it. Afterwards he returned to a country life and his studies, making himself a perfect master of the Greek Tongue, in addition to his other learning and accomplishments. He did not return to London till his father's death; and, as soon as possible, he afterwards returned again to his beloved studies, and party of learned friends.

In 1639, he went a Volunteer, under the Earl of *Essex*, in the expedition against the Scots. The year following he was chosen a Member in Parliament for Newport, and, again, for the same place in the next after, where he greatly distinguished himself as a speaker. In one of his speeches, against Lord Keeper *Finch*, said, "he gave our goods to the King, our Lands to his Deer, our Liberties to his Sheriffs, &c." In another, "who knows not that this kingdom hath long laboured under many and great oppressions, both in religion and liberty,—and a great, if not a principal cause of both these, have been some Bishops, &c." And farther "we shall find them to have been the almost sole abettors of my Lord *Strafford*, whilst he was practising upon another Kingdom that manner of Government which he intended to settle in this, where he committed so many, so mighty, and so manifest enormities and oppressions, as the like have not been committed by any government, since *Verres* left Sicily. And after they had called him over from being Deputy of Ireland, to be, in a manner, Deputy of England (all things here being governed by a *juntillo*, and that *juntillo* governed by him) to have assisted him in the giving of such councils, and the pursuing such courses, as it is a hard and measuring cast, whether they were more unwise, more unjust, or more unfortunate; and which had infallibly been our destruction, if, by the grace of God, their share had not been as small in the subtilty of serpents, as in the innocency of doves." After being thus severe against *Charles's* Ministers, he was at length prevailed with to be one himself, and was made Secretary of State, filling this employment with great abilities.

He attended the King at Edge-hill, Oxford and Gloucester, exposing himself much to danger; Lord *Clarendon* says, that from the beginning of the civil wars, "his natural cheerfulness and vivacity grew clouded, and a kind of sadness and dejection of spirit stole upon him." And farther,



farther, that "fitting amongst his friends, often after a deep silence and frequent sighs, would, with a shrill and sad accent, ingeminate the word Peace, Peace!"

At the battle of Newbury, 1643, he was dissuaded from going into the fight, as having no call to it, being no military officer; but answered, "he was weary of the times, and foresaw much misery to his own country, and did believe he should be out of it ere night." Accordingly, putting himself in the first rank of Lord Byron's regiment, he was shot, and his body not found till the next morning.

#### SIR JACOB ASTLEY, *Lord Astley*,

Second son of *Isaac Astley*, Esq. by *Mary*, daughter of *Edward Waldegrave*, Esq. shewing a military genius in his youth, he was trained a soldier, and became very eminent, serving as a Captain, then a Colonel, in the Low-Country wars, under Prince *Maurice*, the *Veres*, &c. whence returning after thirty years absence, he entered into the service of *Charles I.* and had the command of Newcastle, 1639-40, and afterwards was made Governor of Oxford and Reading, and Major-general of the army.

He particularly distinguished himself in the battles of Kington, Brentford, Newbury, &c. and, in consideration thereof, was created Baron *Astley*, of Reading, in November, 1644; but in March, 1645-6, this loyal and old Commander, was totally defeated near Stow in the Would, in Gloucestershire, and taken prisoner; and after suffering a tedious imprisonment, died 1651, and was buried at Maidstone in Kent.

"He was an honest, brave, plain man, and greatly esteemed."

#### JOHN LORD BELASAYSE,

Was second son of *Thomas*, first Viscount *Falconberg*, by *Barbara*, daughter of Sir *Henry Cholmondley*. He being a young Gentleman of great interest in Yorkshire, and exemplary industry and loyalty, raised for *Charles I.* six regiments of horse and foot, on the breaking out of the civil wars, himself serving as Colonel in one of them.

In 1644-5, for his great abilities and courage in several battles, &c. he was created Lord *Belasayse*, of Worlaby, in Lincolnshire.

He was Lieutenant-general of the counties of York, Nottingham, Lincoln and Derby; also Governor of York and Newark; the latter he bravely defended against the Parliament and Scotch armies. He received many wounds, and sustained three imprisonments in the Tower.

After the restoration of *Charles II.* he was made Captain-general of the forces in Africa, Governor of Tangier, Governor of Hull, &c. But

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upon the passing the Test Act, he resigned all his employments, on account of his being a Roman Catholic.

In the reign of *James II.* he was made First Commissioner of the Treasury. He died 1689, and was buried in St. Giles's in the Fields.

ROBERT GREVILLE, *Lord Brooke*,

Kinsman and heir of Sir *Fulke Grevile*, who was created *Lord Brooke* by *James I.* succeeded him in 1628, and soon after was married to Lady *Catherine Russel*, eldest daughter of the Earl of *Bedford*.

He was born 1607, and educated, says *Wood* (as he was informed) at Cambridge.

"*Lord Brooke* was one of those patriots who so ardently longed for liberty, that he was determined to seek it in America, if he could not find it at home." But when a spirit rose here in opposition to the arbitrary proceedings of Administration, he laid aside all thoughts of going, and was one of the first who asserted the cause of liberty. For in 1639, he, with *Lord Say*, "*positively refused, in the King's own presence, to take the Protestation*" (then administered to the Nobility, &c.) and said, "*it was against the law to impose any oaths or protestations upon them, which was not enjoined by the law; and, in that respect, that they would not betray the common liberty; they would not submit to it.*"

When the war broke out between the King and Parliament, he sided with the latter, "and they had scarce a more absolute confidence in any man than in him." In 1642, having commission from them, he arrayed the militia of the counties of Warwick and Stafford; for he had such an influence, particularly in Warwickshire, that he carried with him almost that whole county.

Soon after the battle of Edgehill (in which he had a share) he was appointed General and Commander in Chief (under the Earl of Essex) of the aforesaid Associated Counties; and having cleared Warwickshire of all opposition, he advanced into Staffordshire, and hearing that *Lord Chesterfield* was in possession of Litchfield, he went and obliged him to leave the town, and retire to the close belonging to the Minster; but, while his soldiers were assaulting them there, he was shot in the eye, and died without speaking a word, 1643.

"By one side he was looked upon as a monument of divine vengeance; by the other, revered as a saint." The great *Milton* extols him as a Christian and a writer.

ARTHUR LORD CAPEL,

Son of Sir *Henry Capel*, by *Theodosia*, sister of *Henry Montague*, Earl of *Manchester*.

Was



Was chosen a Member in Parliament for Hertford, 1639, and the year following again for the same place, when he delivered a petition to the House, complaining of Ship-money, Projects, Monopolies, Star-Chamber, High-commissioned Courts, &c. But that Parliament, like the others, being dissolved, in the next (called the Long) he was again re-chosen for Hertford.

In 1641, he voted for the Earl Strafford's attainder, but after regretted it, and began to act in favour of the Court, and that same year was created Lord *Capel*, of Hadham.

He raised at his own charges some troops of horse, and headed them in person, valiantly fighting in many battles and skirmishes; till all was lost for the King. These verses, alluding to his arms, are a-propos:

" Our lyon-like *Capel* undaunted stood,  
" Beset with crosses in a field of blood."

He afterwards compounded for his estate, and retired; but, soon after that, again raising forces, with others, went to Colchester, there sustaining a siege of ten weeks; till, at last, necessity obliged him to yield, when he had a promise of quarter.

Lord *Capel* was sent prisoner first to Windsor, next to the Tower, from whence he escaped; but being retaken, was beheaded, 1648-9, dying with great courage.

He said after his last interview with his Wife and Son, " that that was the hardest part of his life in this world." She was *Elizabeth*, daughter and heir of Sir *Charles Morrison*.

#### THOMAS LORD COVENTRY,

The son of Sir *Thomas Coventry*, a judge, was born 1578, at Crome-Abbots, in Worcestershire, educated at Oxford, and studied the law in the Inner Temple.

In November, 1616, he was elected Recorder of London, and, in the March following, made Solicitor General, and knighted.

In 1618, he was made Attorney General, and in 1625 (the first of *Charles I.*) Lord Keeper of the Great Seal; and lastly, in 1628, created Lord *Coventry*, of Aylesborough. He died 1639-40.

" He was a man of great abilities, singular reputation, integrity, and wonderful gravity and wisdom; understood not only the whole science and mystery of the law, but had a clear conception of the whole policy of the government, both in church and state."

#### GEORGE LORD DIGBY,

Son and successor of *John*, first Earl of Bristol (afore mentioned in the reign of *James I.*) was born 1612, at Madrid. In 1626, he  
went



went to Oxford to finish his education, where, ten years after, he was created Master of Arts.

He having from his youth contracted a dislike to the Court, from his father's ill usage by the favourite *Buckingham*, &c. sided with the opposition, and, in the beginning of the Long Parliament, was appointed one of the committee, to prepare a charge against the Earl of *Strafford*, but afterwards would not consent to the bill; and made a warm speech on the passing thereof, which was condemned to be burnt.

In January, 1641-2, having gone in a coach with six horses, on a message from his Majesty to Kingston, to certain gentlemen there, it was construed by Parliament a warlike appearance, &c. and he was accused of high treason: on which he transported himself to Holland.

Afterwards, in a secret expedition, he was taken by one of the parliament ships, and carried into Hull, but being in disguise was not known, and, by his artful management with the governor, he brought himself off. In 1643, the King made him one of his Secretaries of State, and High Steward of Oxford.

In 1645, he went to Ireland (exposing himself to great hazards) and from thence to Jersey, where the Prince of Wales was, and then into France, on business of importance.

Upon the death of the King, he was exempted from pardon, and obliged to live in exile till the restoration of *Charles II.* when he was restored to all he had lost, and made Knight of the garter. He became Earl of Bristol in 1653, and died at Chelsea, 1676.

Lord *Digby* "was a man of very extraordinary parts by nature and art—of great eloquence—a singular person, whose life was a contradiction; he wrote against popery and embraced it.—With great parts he always hurt himself and friends.—With romantic bravery he was always an unsuccessful commander. He spoke for the Test Act, though a Roman Catholic, and addicted himself to astrology, on the birth-day of true philosophy."

#### FERDINAND, *Lord Fairfax*,

Eldest son of *Thomas*, first Lord *Fairfax*, of Cameron, by *Helen*, daughter of *Robert Ask*, Esq. succeeded his father 1642.

Having, at the breaking out of the civil wars, sided with the Parliament (to which he was zealously attached) was appointed one of their committee for Yorkshire, and afterwards their General in that county and parts adjacent, showing his great abilities and courage in several battles and skirmishes.

He died at York, 1647-8, regretted by his party, and would have been more so, had he not left a son and successor who eclipsed him, and had been a partner in some of his victories.



THOMAS, *Lord Fairfax,*

Son of the foregoing, by *Mary*, his first wife, (third daughter of *Edmund Sheffield*, Earl of Mulgrave) was born 1611, at Denton in Yorkshire. He studied a while at Cambridge, but his genius, like his forefathers, prompting him to a martial life, being only sixteen years old, he went and served in the wars of the Netherlands under Sir *Horace Vere*; returning thence about 1625, with every military accomplishment.

In 1639, he was Captain of a train-band Troop of Horse in the King's army, intended against the Scots, and just before the commencement of the civil war, he was commissioned to present a petition to *Charles I.* beseeching him to hearken to his Parliament: then, on the breaking out of the same, was appointed General of the Horse under his father, and afterwards, on the Parliament's laying aside the Earl of Essex, he was unanimously voted their General.

In November, 1646, on his arrival in London, (after his many and great victories) he was received amidst the acclamations of the people, and the next day had the thanks of the Parliament.

On the change of Government, 1648-9, he was voted one of their Council of State, but he refused to subscribe the test appointed, for approving all that was done; notwithstanding, he was complimented with the title of General of all the forces in England and Ireland, and soon after had 5000*l.* *per an.* settled upon him for past services.

Towards the time of the restoration of *Charles II.* he entered into measures with General *Monck*, for that purpose, and afterwards was appointed chief of the committee, sent by the House of Commons to wait on his Majesty at the Hague, where he was very graciously received. Soon after the restoration he retired to his seat in Yorkshire, where he passed in peace and quiet the remainder of his life, which ended 1671.

He was a lover and encourager of learning, and a man of the greatest integrity, but his natural simplicity was such, that he was always the dupe of *Cromwell*.

His Lady was *Anne*, fourth daughter of *Horace*, Lord *Vere*; her autograph and seal is put under her husband's, as a portrait of her could not be procured.

Lord *Clarendon*'s account of her disturbing the High Court of Justice at the trial of *Charles I.* is well known.

RALPH, *Lord Hopton,*

Was born in Monmouthshire, 1601, where his mother had gone to visit her relations, and educated in Somersetshire, where his father (Sir

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✓ *Robert*



*Robert Hopton*) had his feat. From thence he was sent to Oxford, but soon left that peaceful abode, to attend the wars in the Low-Countries, and thence to the Palatinate, and was at the fatal battle of Prague, after which, in his retreat, "*he carried the Queen of Bobemia forty miles behind him.*"

He was made a Knight of the Bath at the coronation of *Charles I.* and afterwards becoming a Member in Parliament, at first sided with the opposition, but at the eve of the civil war, thinking things were going too far, he so warmly exerted himself in the royal cause, that he was sent to the Tower. Soon after being released, he retired to the West, where he raised, in a few months, a formidable army, and fortified no less than forty garrisons.

His victory at Stratton, and his retreat (for want of supplies) before *Fairfax*, are amongst the chief of his many and great actions, but at last, in the end of the year 1645, this brave Commander was under the necessity of disbanding his army, when he retired to the Prince in Scilly. He was created Lord *Hopton*, 1643, and died at Bruges, 1652.

"He was a man superior to temptations, and of a generosity not to be exhausted."

#### HENRY, Lord *Fermyn*,

Second son of Sir *Robert Fermyn*, of Rushbrook in Suffolk, of whom, in Gramont, it is said, "he raised himself a considerable fortune from nothing," became Treasurer to *Charles I.* and Master of the Horse to his Queen.

In 1642, he attended her Majesty into Holland, with the crown Jewels, but in such haste, for fear of being stopped by Parliament, that he went off dressed in a black sattin suit and white boots. The next year, returning with the Queen, (being Captain of her Guards) he conducted her safely to the King, through the enemy's quarters; and the same year his regiment being with Prince *Rupert's* horse, when he encountered the Earl of Essex, (in his return from the relief of Gloucester) he was wounded in the arm, "*owing the preservation of his life from other shots to the excellent temper of his armour.*" For these and other services he was created Baron *Fermyn*, of St. Edmund's Bury. He was also Governor of Jersey.

In 1644, when the Queen left his Majesty (and never saw him more) he attended her into France, and had the government of her small family assigned him.

Lord *Clarendon*, says, when *Charles II.* (while abroad) formed his Privy Council, that his Majesty said, "*He knew the Queen (his mother)*  
would



would not be well pleased if the Lord Jermyn, were not one; and further, that "He was her chief officer, and governed all her receipts, and loved plenty so well, that he would not do without it, whatever others suffered, and kept an excellent table for those who courted him." It is also said in Gramont, "It is well known what a table he kept at Paris, while the King his master was starving at Brussels, and the Queen Dowager his mistress, lived not well in France."

In 1660, he was created Earl of St. Albans, at Bredau, sent Ambassador to France; and on the return of the Queen's mother to England, was made her Lord Chamberlain, and Captain of her guards again.

After the death of the Queen dowager, (whom Sir John Revelly says he was secretly married too, and that she was greatly in awe of him) he was made Lord Chamberlain to the King, and a Knight of the Garter. He died 1683.

#### HENRY HOWARD, *Lord Maltravers,*

The second son of *Thomas*, Earl of Arundel, by *Alathea*, daughter of *Gilbert Talbot*, Earl of Shrewsbury, was made a Knight of the Bath at the creation of *Charles* Prince of Wales, and in 1626, (2d. of *Charles I.*) married Lady *Elizabeth Stuart*, eldest daughter of *Esme*, Earl of March, but it being without the King's consent, they were confined at Lambeth, under the care of Archbishop *Abbot*.

In 1639, he was called by writ to the House of Peers, by the title of Baron Mowbray: and in 1642, (being at Oxford) he was created Master of Arts. He served in the civil wars as a volunteer in the King's army, till the latter end of the year 1645, when he went to Padua, at the request of his dying father.

On his return, (being Earl of Arundel, Norfolk, and Surrey,) he with difficulty subsisted, till the House of Commons voted "that he should be admitted to the composition of his estate for 6000*l.* in regard he had suffered losses by the Parliament forces."

He afterwards lived retired, and died at Arundel House, in the Strand, 1652.

#### JAMES STANLEY, *Lord Strange,*

Esteemed one of *Charles I.* most disinterested and honourable adherents; was son of *William*, Earl of Derby, by *Elizabeth*, daughter of *Edward Vere*, Earl of Oxford, whose mother was a daughter of the great Lord *Burleigh*. He was born at Cnowsby in Lancashire, and by his genius and education became highly accomplished.

At



At the coronation of *Charles I.* he was made a Knight of the Bath, and in 1627-8, was summoned to Parliament by the title of Lord Strange. He succeeded his father as Earl of Derby, King of Man, and Chamberlain of Chester, 1642; when the same year he attended his Majesty, with "40000*l.* in money, 5000 arms, with suitable ammunition." He also raised three regiments of foot and three troops of horse.

In his warlike exploits, he took Lancaster and Preston by storm; he also (with Prince Rupert) stormed and took Bolton, being the first man that entered the town. He was likewise at the taking of Liverpool, and in the battle of Marston-moor, after which, he kept possession of the Isle of Man, till 1651; when returning to Lancashire, having assembled about 1500 horse and foot to join *Charles II.* he was encountered by Colonel *Liburne*, near Wigan with double the number, and entirely defeated; he escaped (wounded) with about 80 horse, and joined the King at Worcester, after whose defeat, being taken, he had a promise of quarter given him; but notwithstanding that, was beheaded at Bolton, October 15, 1651. *Lloyd* says, that as his coffin was carried off the scaffold, these verses were thrown into it:

"Bounty, wit, courage, all here in one lye dead;  
A *Stanley's* hand, *Vere's* heart, and *Cecil's* head."

In the encounter with *Liburne*, he had "two horses shot under him, seven shots in his breast plate, thirteen cuts on his beaver, and five or six wounds in his arms and shoulders!"

He was made a Knight of the Garter by *Charles II.*

The Heroine, his Countess's defence of Latham House, 1644, and the Isle of Man (after he left it), is well known.

#### WILLIAM CECIL, *Earl of Salisbury*,

Son of *Robert Cecil*, Earl of Salisbury, by *Elizabeth Brooke*, daughter of *William*, Lord Cobham was born 1590, and after being well educated at home, went on his travels through France and Italy, attended by a great retinue.

In 1604, he was made a Knight of the Bath; in 1608, he married Lady *Catharine Howard*, daughter of the Earl of Suffolk; in 1612, he succeeded her father; and in 1623, was installed a Knight of the Garter. He was a Privy Counsellor, Captain of the Gentlemen Pensioners, Lieutenant and High Steward of Hartford.

When the civil war broke out, he sided with the Parliament, (for fear of losing his estates) and when it was ended, and *Cromwell* had put down the House of Peers, he sat in the House of Commons as member for Berks.

Lord



Lord *Clarendon*, says, " he was a man of no words, except in hunting and hawking. In matters of state and council he always concurred in what was proposed for the King, and cancelled and repaired all those transgressions, by concurring in all that was proposed against him, as soon as any such propositions were made." He died in 1668, aged 78.

#### SIR JOHN DANVERS,

Brother and heir of *Henry*, Earl of Danby, (of whom an account has been given) was one of those who signed *Charles I.* death warrant. He died before the restoration, notwithstanding which, he, with several others of the King's Judges, who were dead, was attainted.

Lord *Clarendon*, says, he was " a gentleman of the Privy Chamber to the King, and being neglected by his brother, and having by a vain expence in his way of living contracted a vast debt, which he knew not how to pay; and being a proud and formal man, between being seduced and a seducer, became so far involved in their councils that he suffered himself to be applied to their worst offices, taking it to be a high honour to sit upon the same bench with *Cromwell*, who employed and condemned him at once."

#### SIR ROBERT HEATH,

Born at Eatonbridge in Kent, 1574, was brought up to the Common Law, and had studied in the Inner-Temple.

He was made Recorder of London, 1618, Solicitor-General, 1620, and in 1625, (by the interest of the Duke of Buckingham) Attorney-General.

In 1631, he was made a Serjeant at Law, and in the same year Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, but was removed in 1634, being not so staunch for ship-money, as his successor, Sir *John Finch*.

He was made in 1640, one of the Justices of the King's-Bench, and 1643, at Oxford, Chief-Justice, to attain the Earl of Essex and others.

Upon the decline of the King's affairs, (being obnoxious to Parliament) he fled to France, and died at Caen in Normandy, 1649.

#### SIR JOHN HOTHAM,

Of an ancient family in Yorkshire, and well allied; " *was master of a noble fortune in land, and rich in money.*" His estate lay within three or four miles of Hull.



In 1628, when Sir *Thomas Wentworth*, (afterwards Earl of *Strafford*) was made a Baron, he was his humble servant, as appears by an original letter in the possession of *J. Thane*, where he says, in finishing it, "*be pleased to believe that you shall fynde noe man more firme to you then your,*" &c. He afterwards became his enemy, especially at his trial; and the reason Lord *Clarendon* gives, is, that he had received from him some disobligations in the county of York.

He was in 1639, Colonel of a regiment of the trained foot of Yorkshire, in the army intended against the Scots. In 1640, the day after the dissolution of Parliament, of which he had been a member, he was sent to the Fleet prison, for refusing to answer the Council to questions concerning things done there. Afterwards being released, and another Parliament being called, he was again chosen a Member, when, in 1642, that House made him their Governor of Hull; and the King soon after appearing before it, was refused admittance for his guards, and his Majesty would not go in without, so he proclaimed him a traitor, and complained to Parliament of him, who, of course, justified what he had done. The next year, he and his son being tampered with by the Royal Party, were sent prisoners to the Tower, for attempting to give up Hull, and afterwards (1644-5,) were beheaded for the same.

It is said Sir *John* had taken disgust to Parliament, for their giving the chief command of the forces in the North, to Lord *Fairfax*; thinking it ought to have been conferred on him for his service in regard to Hull.

Lord *Clarendon*, says, "He was a man of a fearful nature and perplexed understanding, and could better resolve upon deliberation than on a sudden."

#### SIR WILLIAM HOWARD,

Brother of Lord *Maltravers*, aforementioned; was born, 1612, and made a Knight of the Bath (1625,) at the coronation of *Charles I.* and afterwards marrying *Mary*, sister and heir of *Henry*, Lord *Stafford*; they were, in 1640, created Baron and Baroness of *Stafford*, and he, two months after, was raised to a Viscount.

What his services were in the civil war, or before the restoration, are not known: Bishop *Burnet*, says, "He thought the King had not rewarded him for his former services as he had deserved; so he often voted against the Court."

In 1678, he was sent with other Popish Lords to the Tower; and in 1680, was tried and beheaded, for the share he had in the popish plot; which to his death he denied. In the reign of *James II.* a bill was



was hurried through and passed the House of Lords, declaring he died innocent, but the Commons would not pass it.

It is remarkable, amongst the Peers that tried him, "*Four of the Howards, his kinsmen, condemned him: Lord Arundel, his nephew, (afterwards Duke of Norfolk,) though in enmity with him, did acquit him.*" Bishop Burnet, says further, "that he was a weak, but fair conditioned man, &c."

#### SIR EDWARD HYDE.

This great man, was born 1608, at Dinton in Wiltshire, finished his education at Oxford, and studied the law in the Temple, and was further greatly instructed therein by his uncle, Sir *Nicholas Hyde*, the Lord Chief Justice.

While he was a Counsellor, he got introduced to Archbishop Laud, which helped much (with his own great abilities) to advance him in life.

In 1640, having obtained a seat in Parliament, he distinguished himself by his speeches; in one of them, (against the Judges, in the case of ship-money) he says, "*Good God! How have the guilty, these late years been punished, when the Judges themselves have been such delinquents? It is no marvel that an irregular, extravagant, arbitrary power, like a torrent, hath broke in upon us, when our banks and bulwarks, the laws, were in custody of such persons, &c.*" Afterwards he acted more agreeably to the views of the Court, had his Majesty's personal thanks, and became soon after highly in his favour, for his answer to the Parliament's remonstrance, and was offered the place of Solicitor General, which he declined. When the King was at York, he went to him with the Great Seal, from Sir *Edward Littleton*, and was offered to be made Secretary of State, but this he likewise refused, but soon after accepted the post of Chancellor of the Exchequer, when he was knighted, and became of the Privy Council.

On the decline of the King's affairs, he retired to the Prince in Jersey, and there began to write his admirable History of the Rebellion; till 1648, when he went to the Prince (soon after King), into Holland; from thence, being sent (with Lord *Cottington*,) Ambassador to Spain; but soon after their arrival, were ordered to quit the kingdom, and he retired to his family at Antwerp.

On the King's arrival at Paris, (after the battle of Worcester) he was sent for, (having been continued in his office of Chancellor of the Exchequer) and remained abroad with his Majesty till the restoration; but before it (1657-8,) at Bruges, he was appointed to be Lord Chancellor of England. He was afterwards made Chancellor of Oxford, and  
might



might have been a Knight of the Garter, but declined it, in favour of the Earl of Lindsey; however, in 1661, he consented to be created Earl of Clarendon.

His daughter's marriage with the Duke of York, and his unmerited disgrace, &c. are well known. He died at Rouen, 1674.

#### SIR MARMADUKE LANGDALE,

Third son of *Anthony Langdale, Esq.* by *Joan*, daughter of *Thomas Vavasor, Esq.* "Added to his honourable descent, most scholar-like accomplishments and good husbandry, having bought the estate of Sir William Constable, for 26,000l."

In 1627, he was knighted by *Charles I.* whom he afterwards greatly assisted when the civil war broke out, (he was then Sheriff for the county of York,) by furnishing him with 3000 Northern horse, (at three several times) besides three companies of foot.

He performed many great exploits, while he commanded under Prince *Rupert*, and when a sole Commander. He relieved Pontefract Castle, surprized Berwick upon Tweed, &c. but at the last was defeated by *Cromwell*, at the battle of Preston, (1648) taken prisoner, and sent to Nottingham Castle, from whence he escaped by caressing his guards, and went abroad to *Charles II.* where, in 1657-8, he was created Lord *Langdale*.

At the restoration, after appearing in Parliament as a Peer, he retired to his estate in Yorkshire, having been constituted Lord Lieutenant of the city and county of York, &c.

His losses in the royal cause, amounted to 160,000l. He haunted the enemy so much, that he was nick-named by them, "the Ghost," being a very thin man. He died, 1661.

#### SIR EDWARD NICHOLAS,

Was born 1593, and studied the law in the Middle-Temple. He was first, one of the Six Clerks in Chancery, next, Secretary to the Duke of Buckingham, and after that, Clerk of the Council.

In 1642, he was made Secretary of State, attending on his Majesty, till he put himself under the perfidious protection of the Scots; when he went to the Prince in Jersey, and afterwards went and lived with Sir *Edward Hyde*, at Caen in Normandy, till *Charles II.* came into Germany, when he was made his Secretary of State, and continued in that



that office till 1665, when he resigned, and the King gave him in lieu thereof, 20,000*l.* He died in 1669.

He was a man of great integrity, industry, and application; also, without any ambitious views, or private designs.

#### SIR ISAAC PENNINGTON,

A Knight, according to the list of Lord Mayors, in 1640-1, being a Member in Parliament for the city of London, he presented a petition against Archbishop Laud's innovations, signed by 15,000 persons, and afterwards, in the name of the city of London, offered to lend Parliament 100,000*l.* on the security of four subsidies, which was declared acceptable service.

In 1642-3, he was chosen Mayor by "*the most numerous and hearty votes,*" according to the Parliament Journal; but, as Lord Clarendon expresses it, "*by the noise and clamour of the common people.*" Afterwards, when the King answered the city petition, his Majesty said, "*what hopes of my safety there, whilst Alderman Pennington, their pretended Lord Mayor, the principal author of these calamities, which so nearly threaten the ruin of that famous city. &c.*"

Next year, being chosen again Mayor, he presented another petition to Parliament, against their making peace with the King, and afterwards with other Aldermen, and the then Mayor; he proclaimed an act for abolishing Kingly Government.

He was made by Parliament, Lieutenant of the Tower of London, and at length became one of the King's Judges, (though he did not sign his death warrant) and one of the Commissioners for compounding with delinquents.

At the restoration he surrendered himself, and although he was attainted and convicted of high treason, was not executed, but died a prisoner in the Tower.

#### SIR PETER PAUL RUBENS,

This celebrated painter, (who was born at Cologne, 1577,) had the happiness in his art, of being universally admired.

He was a man of extensive knowledge in classical and polite literature, and of such various talents that he was pitched upon to negotiate a treaty of peace between Spain and England.

While he resided in this country, he painted many pictures, particularly the ceiling at White-hall, which Charles I. paid him 3000*l.* for; and (1630) knighted him.

He had formed a fine collection of antique statues, busts, vases, &c. and also of pictures; which, with regret, he sold to the favourite

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Duke



Duke of Buckingham, for 10,000*l.* notwithstanding they had not cost him above one tenth of that sum. He died at Antwerp 1640.

#### SIR EDWARD WALKER,

Who was born at Robbers in Somersetshire, says, that in the Earl of Arundel's journey to Scotland, 1633, he "*had the felicity to be first made known to him, which he must ever esteem as a singular happiness, and as the first degree, and the only means of his future preferment.*"

He first was Secretary to that Nobleman, who made him Ronge Croix in the College of Arms, afterwards Chester Herald, and in 1639, his Secretary at War.

In 1642, he was created Master of Arts at Oxford, and the year following, made Norrey King at Arms, and the year after that, Garter, when he was knighted.

He was ordered by Charles I. being his Secretary at War, to write *the progress and success of his arms in 1644*, which he performed, and his Majesty corrected it with his own hand, and it is remarked, that in one place, instead of the word *Rebels*, which he scratched with his pen, he wrote over, *Irish*.

After the fatal battle at Naesby, Sir Edward retired to Paris, and when Charles II. was invited to Scotland, he was one that attended him, but was ordered thence by the Scots, when he retired to Holland. Afterwards, when the King escaped abroad, he became his Receiver General, and also Clerk of his Privy Council.

At the Restoration, "he was confirmed in his Gartership," and likewise continued Clerk of the Council. He died suddenly at White-Hall, 1676. Etcherd says, Lord Clarendon, made great use of this diligent and observant man's papers, in his History of the Rebellion.

#### SIR JAMES WARE,

The Camden of Ireland, was born in Dublin 1594, and educated in that city; becoming a very great proficient in the learned languages, His genius leading him to the study of antiquities, those of his native country engrossed his attention, and after gathering all the materials together he could in Ireland, he came over to England to compleat his researches; where his friend and encourager Archbishop Usher, introduced him to Sir Robert Cotton, from whose, and other collections, together with the records in the Tower, he made a very ample addition to what he had.

On his return to Ireland 1629, he was knighted; and in 1632, his father dying, he succeeded him both in his estate and his office of Auditor



tor General. Afterwards, (1639) he was made one of the Privy Council.

In 1644, being sent by the Marquis of Ormond, to the King at Oxford, (with two Noblemen) on business of importance, he was on his return back taken by the Parliament's ships, and sent a prisoner to the Tower of London: on his release thence, being obliged to go abroad, he went to France, and after two years residence there, was permitted to return, when he lived in London, till 1653, then returning to Ireland for to look after his estate.

At the restoration, he was reinstated in his office of Auditor General, and the year after, chosen a Member in Parliament, as he had been before in the reign of *Charles I.* afterwards he was offered a Peerage, which he declined. He died 1666.

#### WILLIAM BURTON.

Son of *Ralph Burton*, Esq. was born at Lindley in Leicestershire, 1575. After he had finished his education at Oxford, he was in 1593 admitted into the society of the Inner Temple, and became a Barrister: but his natural genius leading him to the study of antiquities, he became author of the much approved *Description of Leicestershire*, which he published in 1622. The great *Dugdale*, on reading this work, when a young man, first formed the idea of his History of Warwickshire, and being desirous of the author's acquaintance, got introduced to him; when Mr. *Burton* "encouraged him in his labours to the utmost of his power."

"This ingenious person, who is styled a Learned Author, and the great ornament of his country," died at Fald in Staffordshire 1645; having "suffered much by the civil war."

His MS. Works and Collections, were given by his son, to *Walter Chetwind*, Esq.

#### JOHN PYM.

This Patriot on one side, and Incendiary on the other, was one time a Clerk in the Exchequer; and being very early introduced into the business of Parliament, became the greatest leader of the House of Commons, especially in the long Parliament. He was Member for Tavistock, both in the reign of *James I.* and *Charles I.*

In 1626, he was one of the Managers of the impeachment against the Duke of Buckingham; in 1628, he brought a charge against Dr. *Mainwaring*, who he said, by his doctrines, endeavoured to destroy the King and kingdoms; in 1639, he was one of the corresponding Members with the Scotch Commissioners; in 1640, he impeached the Earl of *Straford*; in 1641-2, he was one of the five Members of the House of Commons, demanded by the King; in 1643, he impeached the Queen  
of



of high treason; and the same year, published a declaration and vindication of his conduct, in answer to the reproaches of the Court party; in which he declared, "*that he was, and ever had been, and would die, a faithful son of the Protestant religion, without having the least tincture of Anabaptism, Brownism, and the like errors; and further, that he never had a single thought tending to the least disobedience, or disloyalty to his Majesty, whom he acknowledged for his lawful Sovereign; and would spend his blood as soon in his service, as any other subject in the kingdom, &c.*" He died this same year, (1643) to the Joy of the Court, and the sorrow of the Parliament, who had just before appointed him their Lieutenant of the Ordnance. He was interred in Westminster-Abbey, with great solemnity.

#### JOHN SELDEN,

Celebrated for his learning and patriotism, was born 1584, at Salvinton in Suffex, and educated, till he went to Oxford, at Chichester free school.

He first studied the law in Clifford's Inn, but afterwards in the Inner Temple, and became a great proficient therein.

Before he was thirty-four years of age, he, by his writings, had "*shewed himself a great Philologist, Antiquarian, Herald, and Linguist.*"

His History of Tythes, published 1618, gave great offence to the clergy, and brought on him the displeasure of the Court.

In 1621, being consulted by the House of Lords upon King James's assertion, "*that the privileges of Parliament were originally grants from the Crown;*" he gave his opinion to the contrary, which occasioned his being committed to the custody of the Sheriff of London.

In 1623, he was chosen Member of Parliament for Lancaster; and, in the first year of Charles I. for Great Bedwin in Wiltshire; and in other Parliaments, for Lancaster again; and for the university of Oxford.

In the House of Commons, he displayed his great and extraordinary abilities against the illegal measures of the Court, for which he was imprisoned in the Tower, &c. After his release thence, he still persevered, and when the civil war commenced, sided with the Parliament; who, soon after, made him the Keeper of the Records in the Tower; and in 1646, voted him 5000*l.* for his sufferings.

Afterwards he was appointed one of the standing Committee for hearing and receiving reports from the visitors of the two Universities, and was very serviceable to that of Oxford. He died, 1654.

He was stiled by Grotius, "*the glory of the English nation,*" his motto was "*Liberty above all things.*" Lord Clarendon, says, he "*was a person whom no character can flatter, or transmit in any expressions equal to his merit and virtue.*"



## JOHN BRADSHAW,

A Cheshire man born, was brought up to the law. In 1647, he appears to have been "Chief Justice of Chester," yet not a Serjeant at Law, till "two Terms before the King's Tryal, being called to that dignity from the scolding and railing of Guildhall, London."

He was made President of the High Court of Justice, that tried *Charles I.* and after sentence of death was read by the Clerk on that Monarch, he added; "*this Sentence, now read and published, is the Act, Sentence, Judgment and Resolution of the whole Court.*" Afterwards he was made President of the Council of State, when he had given him "Lord Cottington's estate, together with Summer Hill, a Seat of the Earl of St. Alban's, valued at a thousand pounds a year," and in the end of the year 1652, was made Chancellor of the Dutchy of Lancaster. The year following, after *Oliver Cromwell* had dissolved the Parliament, and had come to dissolve the Council of State, *Bradshaw* said to him, "*Sir, you are mistaken to think that the Parliament is dissolved, for no power under Heaven can dissolve them but themselves, therefore take you notice of that,*" which so offended *Oliver*, that he never employed him, finding him "a great commonwealth's-man, and an enemy to a single person:" after this, it appears he was in Parliament, for he is said to have been "very instrumental there in opening the eyes of many young Members, who had never before heard their interests so clearly stated and asserted."

In 1659, he was again chosen President of the Council of State in the re-assumed Commonwealth, but did not live long after, dying that same year, and was interred with great solemnity, in Westminster Abbey, (being, in his Funeral Sermon, spoken of with much honour and praise) but the next year was taken up, hanged at Tyburn, had his head cut off (and placed on Westminster Hall) and his body re-buried under the gallows.

Some time before his death, "he grew publicly confident, having left off the guards he first kept about him;" and when he was dying, declared, "*that if the King was to be tried again, he would again condemn him.*"

## KING CHARLES II.

Was born in St. James's Palace, 1630, and when eight years old, knighted and elected into the Order of the Garter, being installed at Windsor with great solemnity; and now also first called Prince of Wales, holding his court apart from that of his father. His Governor was at first the Earl of Newcastle, but afterwards the Earl of Berkshire, and his tutor, Dr *Duppa*, afterwards Bishop of Winchester. When ten years old, he took his Seat in Parliament, and when twelve, was at the battle



of Edgehill, and two years after, at the head of an Army in the West; but on the decline of his father's affairs, retired to Scilly, after that to Jersey, and thence to his mother at St. Jermins.

After his father was beheaded, he was saluted king in Holland, proclaimed in Edinburgh, Ireland, and Jersey, and in 1650, again in Scotland, and the New year's day following, crowned at Schoone. In August, when he came to Carlisle with his Army, "he offered his pardon (to be confirmed by Act thereafter) to all his subjects of England, of whatever nature or crime their offences were, *excepting Bradshaw, Cromwell, and Cook.*" The fatal battle of Worcester, the next month, and his escape (after wandering about in disguise for six weeks) are well known.

He afterwards continued abroad, going about from place to place, soliciting aid (but in vain) till 1660, when being at Brussels, he was informed of the change of affairs in favour of his Restoration, and he removed to Breda, and thence (after his being proclaimed King in London) to the Hague, by invitation, where he was splendidly entertained. On May the 23d, he embarked for England, and made his entry into London, on the 29th, (his Birth day) amidst the joyful acclamations of the people.

The annexed Letter was sent by the King, to *Arthur Annesly, Esq.* (afterwards Earl of Anglesey) and is the letter Lord Clarendon mentions, "he had the courage to receive."

#### OLIVER CROMWELL, *Protector.*

This extraordinary man, who became from a private person, an absolute monarch in effect, was born in Huntingdon, 1599. His father was a second son of Sir *Henry Cromwell*, of Hinchbrook, and his mother, a daughter of Sir *Richard Steward*, of the Isle of Ely. He was educated at the Free School in Huntingdon, till he was sent to Sidney College, Cambridge, where he remained but two years, and afterwards went to study the law in Lincoln's Inn; but his genius and inclination leading him to an active, rather than a speculative life, he, in 1628, obtained a seat in Parliament, (his uncle by his mother's side, having left him five hundred pounds a year) where he distinguished himself by speaking against Popery, and Bishop *Neal's* licensing books that had a dangerous tendency: having now, after leading a profligate life, taken to a strict religious one, and sided with the Puritans.

Afterwards, on finding the oppression of Church and State greatly increasing, he resolved (with many others) to go and settle in New England, but with his friend and companion the patriot *Hampden*, &c. (on ship-board,) was prevented by the *Proclamation to prevent further Emigration.*

In



Brussels 8 March 1660.

It is long since I have been informed of  
the many services you have done me, and of  
your greate Zeale to aduance my interest, of  
which I am very sensible, and will giue you  
cause (if God please me) to beleene, that you  
have spent your time very well, you know  
so well both the way and the meanes of prosecut-  
ing the worke, that I shall only desire you  
to do all that appears most reasonable to your  
owne understanding for the carrying it on, and  
to be assured that I will be alwayes very  
kinde to you as,

Your affectionate frinde  
Charles R

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From an original Letter in the Possession of John Thane.







In 1640 he was chosen (in the long Parliament) Member for the town of Cambridge; and, on the breaking out of the Civil War, two years after, obtained a Captain's Commission from Parliament, when he immediately raised and well disciplined a troop of horse in his own county; and, by his great activity, courage, success, and policy, soon was raised to a Lieutenant General, then to Lord Governor of Ireland, and afterwards (on the resignation of Lord Fairfax) to Captain General of England; in short, his victories were so great and numerous, that by them, together with his vast cunning and dissimulation, he arrived to that power (excepting the name of King) his great ambition prompted him to: but withall exercised it with such ability, that he made himself feared and courted by the greatest Princes and States in Christendom. He died 1658.

#### RICHARD CROMWELL, *Protector*,

Third, but eldest surviving son of *Oliver*, by *Elizabeth*, daughter of Sir *James Bouchier*, of Essex; was born 1626, at Huntingdon, and educated at Felsted, in Essex. In 1647 he was admitted into the Society of Lincoln's Inn, but did not attend to the study of the law, giving himself up to pleasure; what is remarkable, his companions were chiefly royalists, and he used to drink with them, success to the cause. When Charles I. "was condemned to die, he was so struck with horror, that he fell on his knees and pleaded for fallen Majesty with his inexorable father." After this, he lived the life of a country gentleman at Hursley, with his new married lady (a daughter of *Richard Major*, Esq. with whom he had a considerable fortune) till his father became Protector, when he was chosen a Member in his Parliament, and in 1655 made first Lord of Trade and Navigation. In 1657 he was elected Chancellor of the University of Oxford, sworn of his father's Privy Council, made a Colonel in the Army, and placed at the head of the House of Lords. When he succeeded his father in the Protectorate, "Foreign Princes addressed their condolences to him, and desired to renew their alliances, and nothing was heard but the voice of joy, and large encomiums of the new Protector;" and when he went to meet his Parliament, it was with "as much solemnity as ever King had done;" but the esteem it had for him will be seen by part of an applauded speech made by Sir *Harry Vane*, who said (after extolling *Oliver's* extraordinary talents) "but for *Richard*, his son, who is he? What are his titles? We have seen that he had a sword by his side, but did he ever draw it? And what is of more importance in this case, is he fit to get obedience from a mighty nation, who could never make a Footman obey him? Yet we must recognise this man as our King, under the stile of Protector! A

man



*man without birth, without courage, without conduct. For my part I declare, it shall never be said that I made such a man my master."*

He was Protector little more than seven months, when he was obliged to resign. Some of his friends, who had sided with him, endeavoured to persuade him to desperate measures to preserve his dignity, but he replied, "*that every one should see he would do nobody any harm: He never had done any, nor ever would: that he should be very much troubled, if any one was injured on his account.*" When his effects were removing from Whitehall, he was observed to be particularly anxious about two old trunks; a friend asking him the reason, he replied, *because they contain no less than the lives and fortunes of all the good People of England*, alluding to the great number of addresses in them to him.

On the Restoration he went to France and Geneva, returning to England again 1680, when he lived under an assumed name at Cheshunt in Herefordshire, till his death, 1712.

#### Sir HENRY SLINGSBY,

Of an ancient family in Yorkshire, where he had been High Sheriff in 1611, was "a good justicer, a noble landlord, a serious man, much conversant with holy men, and of a large estate."

He was a Member in the long Parliament (as he had been in preceding ones) where he sat till the Civil War was about to break out, when he retired, and raised at his own expence, for the King, six hundred Horse and Foot, besides otherwise greatly serving him, being continually in Action till 1646, when his Majesty desired him to return home, where he was obliged to secrete himself, being laid wait for by the Parliamenters. He says, "*keeping close in one room, without air, did stifle the vital spirits, and meeting with a crazy body, did very much distemper me.*"

After the King's death he was long a Prisoner in Hull, and there even attempted to serve Charles II., by contracting with some Officers in that Garrison, to deliver up one of the Block-houses in his favour; but it being discovered, he was tried, condemned, and beheaded for the same, 1658.

At his Trial the Attorney General said, (pointing to Sir Henry) "*I pity this Gentleman, that those grey hairs should thus go to the grave: I have no more to say, but crave the justice of the Court.*"

#### Sir JOHN LAWSON,

A poor man's son of Hull, and bred to the sea, was "first employed by merchants, and made several profitable voyages." Afterwards he took to the service of Government, when his great merit by degrees raised



raised him to the rank of an Admiral. " He gained much honour in boarding six Admiral Ships, in the war with the Dutch, 1651-2-3." In the latter year he was declared one of the four Generals at sea, and afterwards (that same year) rewarded with a gold chain and medal appendant, for the vast share he had in the great Victory over the Dutch (being the last Fight between the two Commonwealths).

He was disaffected to Oliver Cromwell, yet in 1655 was trusted with the command of the Channel Fleet; but afterwards, not approving of the Spanish War, (thinking it unjust) " he began to enter into schemes against the Protector, for which he, with others, was committed."

In 1659, having been again made Vice-Admiral, and hearing that General Monk was marching into England, he co-operated with him, and declared for the Parliament, placing his Fleet in the mouth of the Thames; for which he received their solemn thanks, and was made one of their Council of State. Afterwards he heartily concurred in the Restoration.

" In 1661 and 2 he forced the Algerines to make the most honourable Peace they ever made with Christians." He was shot in an engagement with the Dutch, 1665, in which he was observed to exceed all he had done before.

#### *Sir WILLIAM WALLER.*

This eminent soldier, was son of Sir *Thomas Waller*, Constable of Dover Castle, by *Margaret*, daughter of Lord *Dacre*. He was born 1597, at Knolle in Kent, educated at Oxford, and learnt the art of war in the Low Countries, when on his return thence (1622) he received the honour of Knighthood.

In 1640, being chosen a Member in Parliament (for Andover) " he therein shewed himself an active person against the prerogative, and every thing that looked that way;" for which, and his great knowledge in military affairs, he was by Parliament (1642) made one of their Generals, and was so successful for them, that he gained the appellation of *William the Conqueror*: however he was defeated at Lansdowne, and Roundway-down, but afterwards was again Victor, at Alresford, &c.

In 1646 he had Winchester Castle given him, as part of a reward for past services, yet the next year, was one of those who were impeached by the House of High Treason, when he absconded for a time, and then took his seat again; but the year following was (with others) turned out of the Parliament by the Army. Afterwards he was a Prisoner in various places, on suspicion of being in the interest of Charles II., and not released till near the end of the year 1659, when he sided with those that were for bringing in the King. " What he got by his sufferings at the Restoration is not known."



In his retirement he wrote a Book of Divine Meditations, &c. He died at his house at Osterley-park, in Middlesex, 1668, and was interred in Westminster Abbey.

*Sir* BULSTRODE WHITLOCKE,

Son of Sir *James Whitlocke*, one of the Judges of the Court of King's-Bench, was born 1605, in Fleet-street, and educated (till he went to Oxford) at Merchant Taylors School. He afterwards studied the law in the Middle Temple, and became eminent for his great knowledge therein.

In 1640 he was chosen a Member in Parliament for Bucks, and became Chairman of the Committee that drew up the charge against the Earl of Strafford. Afterwards, on the eve of the Civil War, he recommended to the House to consider, if it was not too soon for them to take up arms, "*Yet, said he, I am not for a tame resignation of our religion, lives, and liberties, into the hands of our adversaries, who seek to devour us; nor do I think it inconsistent with your great wisdom to prepare for a just and necessary defence of them.*" In 1642 he was made Lieutenant of the County of Bucks and Oxford, by the Parliament, and the next year one of the Commissioners to treat of Peace with the King; "*and he laboured much to bring about an accommodation.*" He also was one of the Lay Gentlemen who sat in the Assembly of Divines, and opposed the design of those who were for having the Divine right of Presbytery solemnly asserted. In 1644 he was made Governor of Windsor Castle, and afterwards Attorney of the Duchy of Lancaster, one of the Commissioners of the Admiralty, and of the Great Seal: but when they were about to try the King, which was contrary to his judgment, he retired into the country, to avoid having any concern therein.

In 1648-9 he was made First Commissioner of the New Great Seal of the Commonwealth, one of the Council of State, &c. In 1653 Cromwell (who had courted him much) finding how little inclined he was to promote his ambitious views, contrived that he should be sent Ambassador to Sweden. On his return (in addition to his other places) he was made a Commissioner of the Exchequer. In 1655 he resigned the Great Seal; the next year he was chosen Speaker of the House of Commons, *pro tempore*, and the year following was summoned to Cromwell's other House, by the title of *Bulstrode*, Lord Whitlocke.

On Richard Cromwell's coming to the Protectorate, he was again appointed one of the Commissioners of the Great Seal, &c.; but soon after the Restoration's taking place, he retired to his seat of Chilton-park, Wilts, where he lived in privacy till his death, 1675.

He



He was a man of equal capacity and integrity, rarely misled by his affections, never known to be transported to bigotry, and a distinguished English Historian.

#### JOHN DISBROWE,

Was born at Eltisley, in Cambridge, 1608, and was bred to the law, but quitted it for a martial life, when by the interest of his brother-in-law *Oliver Cromwell*, he became Captain of a troop of horse: afterwards for his bravery he was raised to a Colonel, and in 1648, to a Major General, for the share he had in quelling the Levellers. He was also named one of the Commissioners for trying the King, but he would not fit; yet soon after, he was appointed Governor of Yarmouth. In 1650, he had the entire care of the West given him, and afterwards was made one of the four Generals at Sea.

When *Oliver* became Protector, he was chosen one of his Privy Council, a Commissioner of the Treasury, a Lord of the Cinque Ports, &c. Notwithstanding these preferments by *Cromwell*, he told him, when he communicated his thoughts of accepting the title of King, "*that then he gave the cause and his family also for lost, and though he resolved never to act against him, yet he would not act for him,*" and offered to give him up his Commission.

In 1657, he was made one of the House of Lords, and when *Richard* became Protector, was appointed of his Council and Lord Chancellor of Ireland; but these preferments did not endear him to the latter, for he soon after (with *Fleetwood*) obliged him by threats, to dissolve his Parliament in favour of the Army, whose officers in a general Council, he got to choose him Commissary of the Horse, when he made them a speech of an hour long, telling them, "*there were several men, sons of Belial, crept in amongst them, for whose sakes, there would be great judgments upon the army; and therefore, he thought it would be convenient to purge it by a Test, which every Officer should take, &c.*" The restored Parliament resented his being chosen Commissary, so much, that they even deprived him of his regiment; however, fearful of exasperating him too much, they made him one of their Council of State, and Governor of Plymouth; but he, continuing to cabal with the Army, they confined him, till he made his submission, and promise to live peaceably. At the Restoration he went abroad, (after being imprisoned twice) but in 1665, was cited to appear, which he did, and again was imprisoned; afterwards being released, he returned abroad. In 1686, *James II.* cited him also to appear, but whether he did, or what became of him after, is not known:

"He was clownish in his manners, and boisterous in his behaviour."

CHARLES



## CHARLES FLEETWOOD,

Son of Sir *William Fleetwood*, (Cup-bearer, and Comptroller of Woodstock Park, to *James I.* and *Charles I.*) " was one of those gentlemen of the Inns of Court, who learnt the military duties, and formed themselves into a guard, to protect the person of the Earl of Essex, the Parliament General." In 1644, he was made Receiver of the Court of Wards, (in the room of his uncle, who was deprived of it for his loyalty,) and the year after a Colonel; when he had the government of Bristol assigned him. After the beheading of *Charles I.* he was raised to a Lieutenant General, and made one of the Council of State.

In 1651, he particularly distinguished himself in the battle of Worcester, which so ingratiated him with *Cromwell*, that (together on account of the great interest of his family) he fixed upon him for his son-in-law (after Ireton's death, which happened very soon after that victory) and the year following, procured for him the post of Commander in Chief of Ireland, and that of a Commissioner for the Civil Department thereof.

When *Oliver* was proclaimed Protector of that kingdom (chiefly through his means) he was made the Lord-Lieutenant; but being through policy recalled, he joined with Lambert and Disbrowe, in violently opposing the Protector's taking upon him the title of King, yet was made one of his House of Lords; and further ("to keep him from revolting,") cajoled with the hopes of being nominated his successor.

*Richard Cromwell*, knowing his chagrin and great power, would not, on *Oliver's* death, take upon him the government, till he had asked and obtained his consent, notwithstanding which, (and his having several additional places) he acted like Disbrowe by him. Afterwards, the Rump Parliament made him one of their Council of State, and Lieutenant-General; but on their perceiving his intention of making them subject to the Army, they desired back his commission; which he resented, by forcibly withholding them from the house, and so far realized his intention; now he thought he was near obtaining the height of his ambition, but it only put the nation (to prevent further changes) on recalling the exiled King.

After the Restoration, his life and liberty was with difficulty obtained, when he spent the remainder of his days in obscurity with his friends at Stoke Newington, where he died 1692. He was heavily fined in the reign of *James II.* for non-conformity.

## JOHN LAMBERT,

Who, *Wood* says, " studied in the Inns of Court, and was of a subtle working brain," upon the breaking out of the civil war, entered into the Parliament



Parliament Army, where he soon became a Colonel, and afterwards Commissary General of the Northern Army.

In 1647, his abilities and courage having raised him to a Major General, he performed many great and memorable actions, and after the battle of Worcester, (in which he had his horse shot under him) he had 1000*l.* per annum settled upon him for past services; in lieu of which, *Cromwell* afterwards gave him 10,000*l.* When *Oliver* became Protector, (greatly by his assistance) he was made one of the Council of Fourteen, by whose advice, the Protector was to govern; and "was the first named therein, by the title of Lord *Lambert*."

In 1657, when *Oliver* had thoughts of accepting the title of King, he opposed it with all his vigour, and even refused to take the oath to be faithful to his government; on this, *Cromwell* took away his commission, but not to exasperate him too much, allowed him 2000*l.* a year. After which, "he turned florist, and had the finest tulips and gilliflowers, that could be procured for love or money."

When *Richard Cromwell* succeeded to the Protectorate, he acted in concert with *Fleetwood* and *Disbrowe*; when afterwards, "he was restored to all his military posts, was of both the committees of Safety, one of the Council of State, and of both committees for appointing Officers." In 1659, he defeated the loyalist Sir *George Booth*, when Parliament gave him a 1000*l.* to buy a jewel, (which instead thereof, he distributed amongst his Officers) but he soon after lost their favour, by his opposition to them.

Afterwards he was obliged to submit to the rising power of *Monck*, when (being thought the most dangerous person in the kingdom) he was sent a prisoner to the Tower, whence escaping, he appeared in arms again, but being retaken, was again sent to the Tower.

In 1661, he was condemned to die, but having behaved very submissively upon his trial, his sentence was changed to a perpetual confinement in the Island of Guernsey, where he amused himself with cultivating flowers, and painting pictures. He died 1691.

#### GEORGE MONCK,

Second son of Sir *Thomas Monck*, was born 1608, at Potheridge, in Devonshire, and was from his childhood, intended for a soldier by his father, who brought him up accordingly. At seventeen (the 1st of *Charles I.*) he served a volunteer in the fleet against Cadiz, and afterwards went and served in the Low Country wars, where he became master of the Military Art.

In the civil war, he sided with the King, being raised to a Major General of an Irish Brigade, but soon after was taken prisoner, and remained so till 1646, when he was persuaded to serve the Parliament, and take the Covenant. His exploits afterwards were equally

L

great,



great, both by land and sea: in short, having reduced Scotland, and at last caused the Restoration; he was rewarded with the Garter, the Dukedom of Albemarle, &c. &c. Notwithstanding these honours, he would still command at sea, and in 1666 his gallant behaviour was such, as to be almost without example. He died 1669-70, and was buried in Westminster Abbey at the public expence, in little less than regal stile.

He " was a man of natural secrecy, deep thoughts, and few words, and what he wanted in elocution he had in judgment."

#### NATHANIEL FIENNES,

Born at Broughton, in Oxfordshire, was second son of Viscount *Say and Seal*; began his education at Winchester, and finished it at Oxford. He afterwards went (" to the Inns of Court, or to travel, or both") to " Geneva and Switzerland, returning to England through Scotland."

In 1640 he was a Member for Banbury, in both the Parliaments called that year, " wherein he shewed himself very busy and zealous for the cause;" he was first made a Captain of a Troop, next a Colonel of a Regiment under the Earl of Essex, and afterwards Governor of Bristol, where he behaved very rigorously: but when Prince *Rupert* came before that city, tamely surrendered it, after a single day's siege; for which he was tried, and condemned to lose his head; not obtaining his pardon without the utmost difficulty, by the solicitation of his friends. He afterwards withdrew from the kingdom for a time, when he returned and " regained the confidence of both Parliament and Army," and now had attached himself to the Independents.

In *Oliver's* Parliament, 1654, he was Member for Oxfordshire, next year was Lord Privy Seal, the year after a Member for the University of Oxford, and, in 1657, made of *Cromwell's* other House, and a Commissioner of the Great Seal. When *Richard* became Protector, he was of his Privy Council (as he had been of his father's) and, when *Richard* had opened his Parliament, said in his speech after him, " What can a man say after a King," &c. After the abolishment of the Protectorship, he was chosen one of the Council of State.

On the Restoration he retired to his estate at Newton-Toney, near Salisbury, where he lived in obscurity till his death, 1669.

#### WILLIAM LENTHALL,

Was of an ancient family in Oxfordshire, and studied the Law in Lincoln's Inn. He became Recorder of London, a Member in Parliament for Woodstock, and, in 1640, (in the long Parliament) was chosen Speaker of the House of Commons, where two years after, when Charles I. came to demand the five Members, he told his Majesty, on  
his



his enquiring after them, that he had "*neither eyes to see, nor tongue to speak, but as the House pleased to direct him, whose servant he was,*" &c. The Parliament that same year appointed him Master of the Rolls, and a Commissioner of the Great Seal. In 1646 they made him also Chief Justice of Chester, and the year following Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, besides having given him 6000*l.* in money.

In 1648 he refused to sit in the High Court of Justice at the King's trial; yet retained the best of his places till Cromwell dissolved the long Parliament.

In 1654 he was chosen Speaker of *Oliver's* Parliament; and, some time after, made one of his other House.

In 1659 he was again chosen Speaker in the re-assumed Commonwealth, where it was voted that the offices of General and Admiral should be vested in him; yet, about four months after, as he was going to the House, he was stopped by order of *Lambert* (who, with *Disbrowe*, had been turned out of Parliament) and made to return home again; but soon after regained his authority, for a while.

In 1660 he was returned a Member of the Convention Parliament that voted the King's return, and became so loyal on a sudden, that he declared in the House that, "*those who had taken up arms during the war were as guilty as those who sentenced the King's death;*" but this was so highly resented by the House, that he was obliged to make his submission at the bar. At last he was mean enough to appear as a witness against the Regicides; "His great property strongly influencing his conduct." He died of grief, 1661, being one of the Twenty included in the Bill of Pains and Penalties.

#### JOHN THURLOE,

Was born 1616, at Abbots-Roding in Essex, where his father, the Rev. *Thomas Thurloe*, was Rector." Having been brought up to the Law, he was in 1644-5, recommended by his Patron, Lord Chief Justice St. John, to be one of the Secretaries to the Parliament Commissioners, at the Treaty of Uxbridge. In 1647-8 he was made a Receiver of the Curfitor fines, under the Commissioners of the Great Seal; in 1651 Secretary to the Council of State; and, afterwards, by *Oliver Cromwell*, his Secretary of State: in 1655 he had the care and charge of the Postage, both foreign and inland; and two years after (when he was a Member in Parliament for the Isle of Ely) received the thanks of the House, "for his great and many services to the public."

In 1657-8 he was made Chancellor of the University of Glasgow; and the next year, on the death of *Oliver*, continued in his offices by his son *Richard*, after whose abdication he was joined in the Secretaryship  
by



by *John Thompson*, Esq. Just towards the Restoration he offered his services; and not long after (on a suspicion of Treason) was committed to custody by the Parliament; but soon after being released, he retired to Great-Milton, in Oxfordshire, where he lived, excepting in Term time, when he resided in Lincoln's Inn. He was of great use to Lord Clarendon in respect to Foreign affairs, and might have been employed in the administration of public business, had he not thought proper to decline it. He died suddenly in Lincoln's Inn, 1667-8, and was interred under the chapel there.

"He was as amiable a man in private life, as he was great in his public character." His dexterity in discovering secrets was wonderful; in short, his judgment, knowledge, industry, dispatch, and secrecy, were equally extraordinary.

#### ANDREW MARVELL,

Son of a Clergyman, of Kingston upon Hull, where he was born 1620, was educated at Cambridge; after which, he travelled "through the most polite parts of the world," being for a while, Secretary to the Embassy at Constantinople.

Afterwards he became assisting Secretary to *Milton*, *Oliver Cromwell's* Latin Secretary. A little before the Restoration, he was chosen a member in Parliament for his native place, as he was again (1661) after that event; in which station, he discharged his trust with the utmost fidelity: for afterwards, when *Charles II.* (who delighted in his company) sent Lord Treasurer *Danby* to him, (at his poor lodgings near the Strand) to offer him 1000*l.* and to know if there were any place at Court he would like: he replied (in effect) that, "*he could take nothing, for if he did, it would be expected of course that he should vote with the Court, which he could not do without being false to his country, and that it would be more for his Majesty's real interest for him not.*" He died 1678, not without strong suspicion of being poisoned.

"He was an admirable master of ridicule, which he exerted with great freedom, in the cause of liberty and virtue;—a most honest satirist, his pen being always properly directed, and had some effect upon such as were under no check or restraint from any laws, human or divine."

#### JOHN RUSHWORTH,

Was born in Northumberland, about 1607. He studied a while at Oxford, then became a student in Lincoln's Inn, where he continued till he was a Barrister. Afterwards to obtain knowledge of State affairs, he attended the trials, &c. in the Star-chamber, Court of Honour, Exchequer-chamber, &c. where he wrote down in short hand, all that he thought material. In the long Parliament, he was made Assistant Clerk of  
of



of the House of Commons, when he got in such trust with that House, as to be employed by them in conveying messages and addressees to the King. In 1643, he took the Covenant, and being a near relation of Sir *Thomas Fairfax*, became his Secretary, when, in 1649, being at Oxford with him, he was created Master of Arts. In 1651-2, he was appointed one of the committee to consult about the reformation of the Common Law. In 1658, he was burges for Berwick upon Tweed, and again for the same place (1660) in the healing Parliament; having been made some time before, one of the Clerks of the Council of State. In 1677, when Sir *Orlando Bridgman*, became Lord Keeper, he was made his Secretary. Next year, he was again chosen a member in Parliament for Berwick, as he was the year following, in the Oxford Parliament. He died 1690, in the King's Bench prison, where he had been six years confined for debt. He was a laborious writer of the English History of his own time, but is accused of partiality.

#### THOMAS CAWTON.

This learned, religious, and loyal man, was born 1605, at Rainham in Norfolk, and educated first under the patronage of Sir *Roger Townsend*, of that county, and then sent to Cambridge, where he became very learned in the Oriental Tongues, especially the Hebrew, and also well skilled in the modern languages.

His first living was at Wivenbo, in Essex, his next St. Bartholomew, behind the Royal Exchange, where in 1648-9, being desired to preach before the Lord Mayor and Aldermen; he in his prayer, *prayed for the then legal Sovereign, and the Royal Family*, and in his sermon, recommended, *a limitation for soldiers to observe, according to the Scripture rules*; for which he was sent to prison, and not released thence, till an Act of Grace took place, on account of the victories gained in Ireland, by the Parliament forces. Afterwards, it being discovered that he had sent money into Scotland, for the King's service, he, to prevent a second imprisonment, fled to Holland; where he became one of the Pastors of the English Church, at Rotterdam; when in 1658, he received a letter from the King, commending him, and requesting his influence with the Protestants there, not to believe the report of his having turned Roman Catholic.

It is observable, he lived seven years at Cambridge, seven at Wivenbo, seven in London, and seven at Rotterdam; where he died in August, 1659.

#### JAMES NALTON,

Pastor of St. Leonard's, Foster Lane, was the friend, fellow-sufferer, and afterwards companion of Mr. *Cawton*, when he fled to Holland, (being, like him, concerned in Love's Plot) where at Rotterdam, they used

M

to



to preach in the English Church alternately ; but half a year after, Mr. *Nalton* having obtained leave to return to England, left his friend sole teacher thereof.

He was a learned, pious, and pathetic preacher, " being often so affected with his subject, as to shed tears while preaching ; and it was no unusual thing to see the tears trickling down the cheeks of the congregation at the same time."

In the latter part of his life, he was subject to melancholy, which sometimes used to throw him into despair, in which distemper he died 1662.

#### HUGH PETERS.

This faint on one side, and sinner on the other, was born 1599, at Foy, in Cornwall, and educated at Cambridge, where he became Batchelor of Arts, 1617, and Master of the same, 1622. He first preached at St. Sepulchre's, in London, where he became a great converter ; but afterwards on account of non-conformity, went over to Holland, and thence in about six years to New England, when seven years after, he returned (on the business of that Colony) to England. The Civil war about that time breaking out, he went to Ireland ; there he " led a brigade against the Rebels, and came off with honour and victory." On his return, he " was entertained by the Earl of *Warwick*, Sir *Thomas Fairfax*, and *Oliver Cromwell*," being afterwards employed by them in delivering messages, and accounts of battles and sieges to the Parliament ; who finding him very active and zealous in their cause, besides presents of money, and allowing him 300l. a year, gave him an estate. Afterwards he was appointed (for which, he says himself, he was poorly qualified) one of the triers of Ministers, and a Commissioner for amending the laws. He was afterwards with the Army abroad, when on his return (1658) Colonel *Lockhart*, writes to Secretary *Thurloe*, " *I could not suffer our worthy friend Mr. Peters, to come away from Dunkirk, without a testimony of the great benefits we have all received from him, &c.*" and in the P. S. of the same letter, further adds, " *that he gave us three or four very honest sermons ; and if it were possible to get him to mind preaching, and to forbear the troubling himself with other things, he would certainly prove a very fit minister for soldiers,*" &c.

On the Restoration, he was tried, condemned, and executed, for his share in the death of *Charles I.* his execution being attended with the utmost barbarity. He was the tool of his party, being " weak, ignorant, and zealous."

His party says, " *he was a shining lamp, which, though so fatally put out, the next age will admire, and even revere :*" but *Wood* calls him, " *a diabolical villain, and pulpit buffoon.*"

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Prince Rupert.  
*From an Original by Van Dyck.*

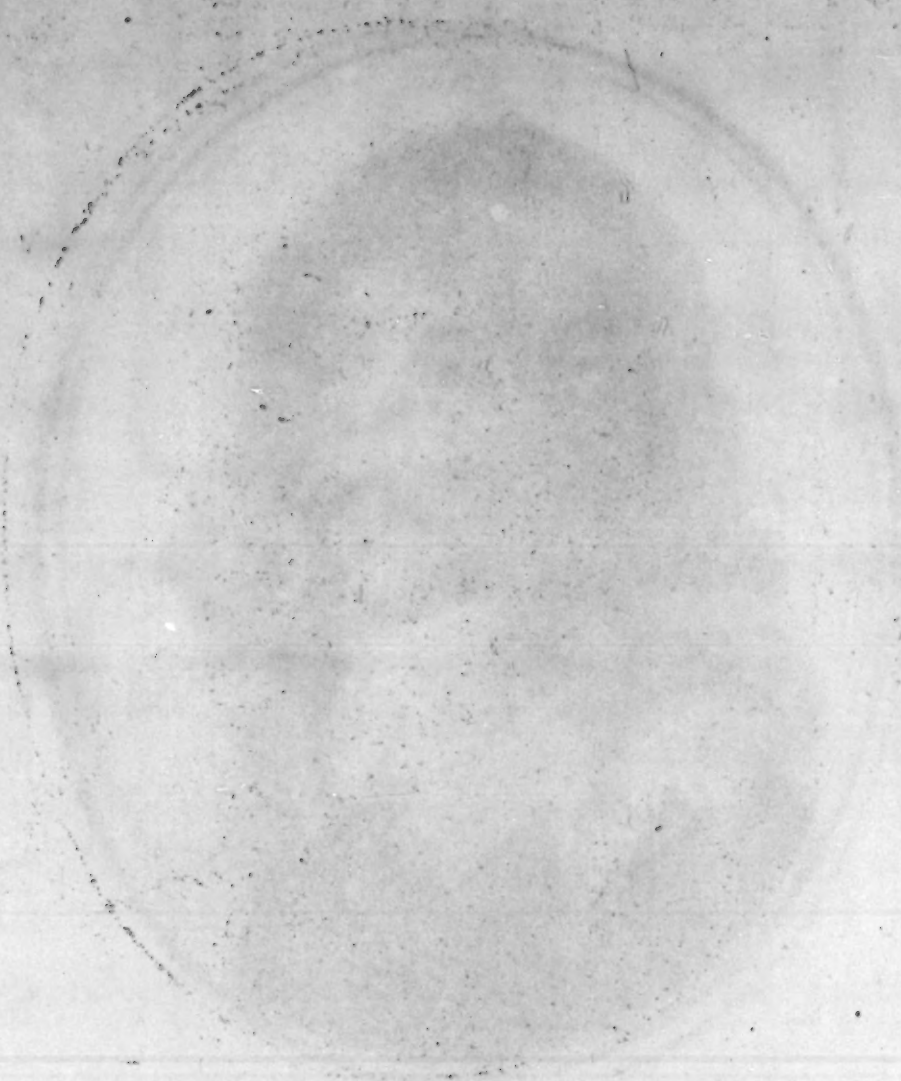


*Most obedient Nephew  
& Faithfull servant*

*Rupert*

*His Seal & Autograph from an original Letter to K. Charles I. in the Possession of  
John Thane.*









Prince Maurice.

1644 Your friend



Maurice

*His Seal & Autograph, from an Original Letter in the Possession of  
John Thane.*









John Williams Bishop of Lincoln.



*Jo: Lincoln.*

*His Seal & Autograph, from the Originals in the Possession of  
John Thane.*









Matthew Wren Bishop of Norwich.



MaNorwic

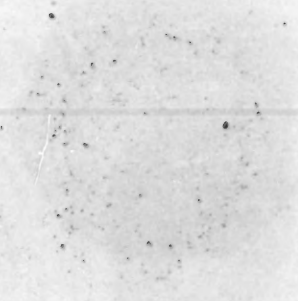
*His Seal & Autograph from the Original in the Possession of*  
John Thane.





THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

LIBRARY







Joseph Hall. Bishop of Norwich.

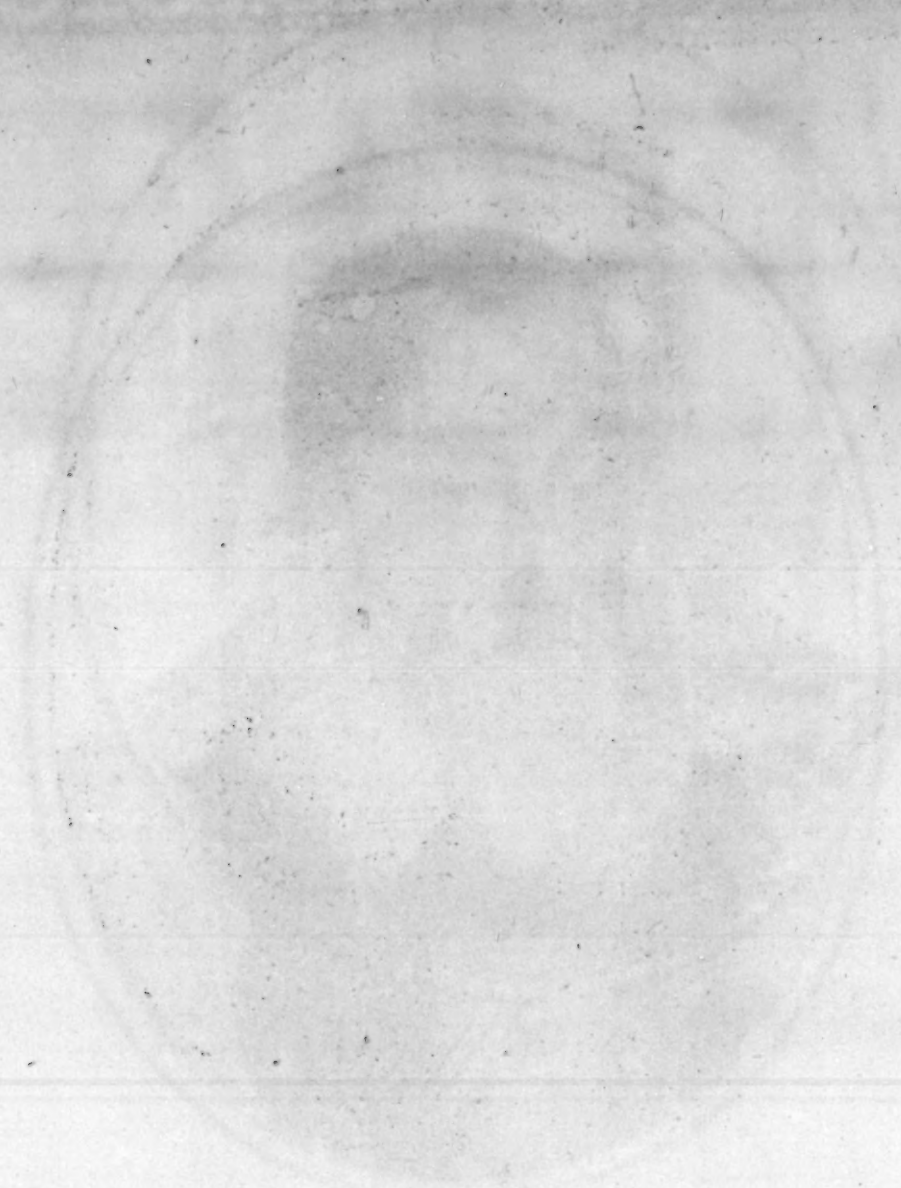
*and thankfull friend*



*Jos. Hall. B. N.*

*His Seal & Autograph from an Original Letter in the Possession of  
John Thane.*









George Villiers Duke of Buckingham.  
*From an Original by Mierevelt.*

*Your faithful friend  
and servant*  
*George Villiers*

*His Autograph from an original Letter in the Possession of*  
John Thane









James Hamilton Marquis of Hamilton.

*From an Original by Van Dyck.*

*your So most humble servant*



*Hamilton*

*Yorke the 13 to Sept 1640*

*His Seal & Autograph from an original Letter in the Possession of John Thane.*







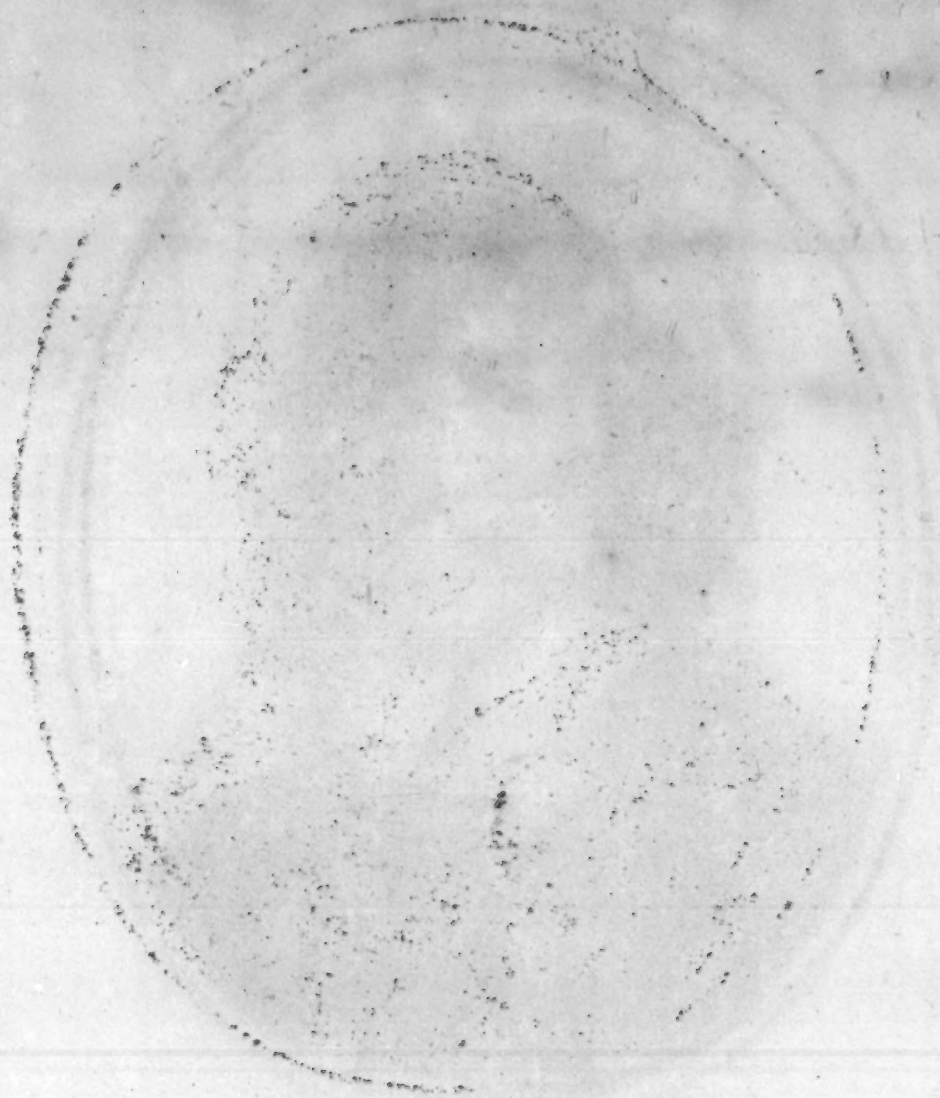


James Graham Marquis of Montrose.  
*From an Original by Vandyck.*

*Montrose*

*His Autograph from an Original in the Possession of*  
John Thane.





Handwritten text, possibly a signature or name, located below the circular mark.

Handwritten text, possibly a date or another signature, located below the first line of text.

Handwritten text, possibly a date or another signature, located below the second line of text.





William Cavendish Marquis of Newcastle.  
*From an Original by Van Dyck.*



Your L<sup>ty</sup> Mos<sup>t</sup> humble servant  
 W. Newcastle 1627

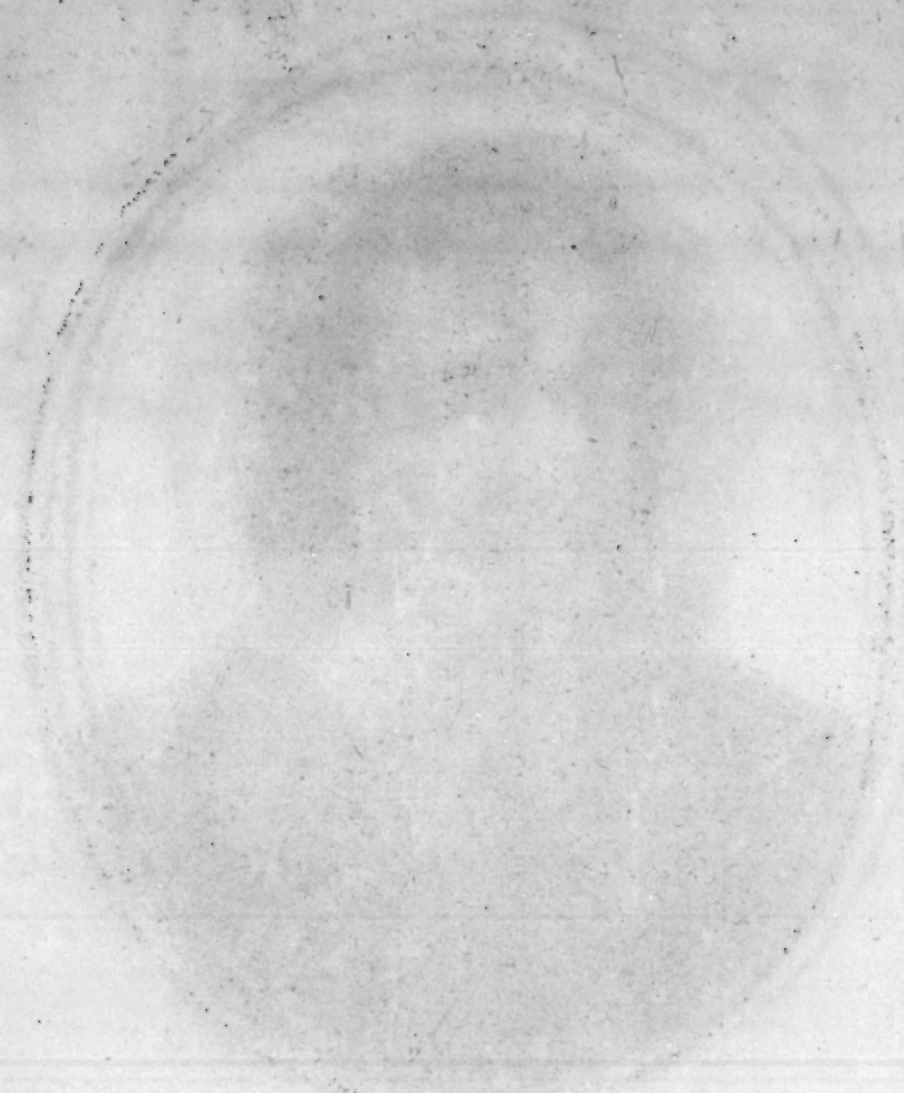
Your Mos<sup>t</sup> faithful  
 servant



1644: W. Newcastle

*His Seals & Autographs from the original Letters in the Possession of*  
 John Thane



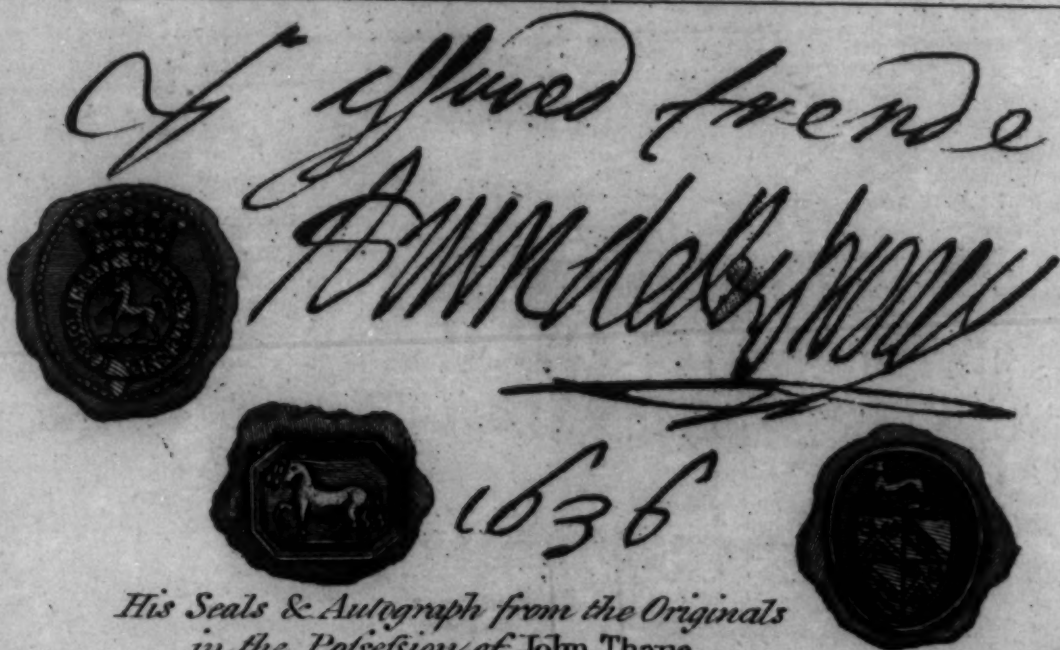






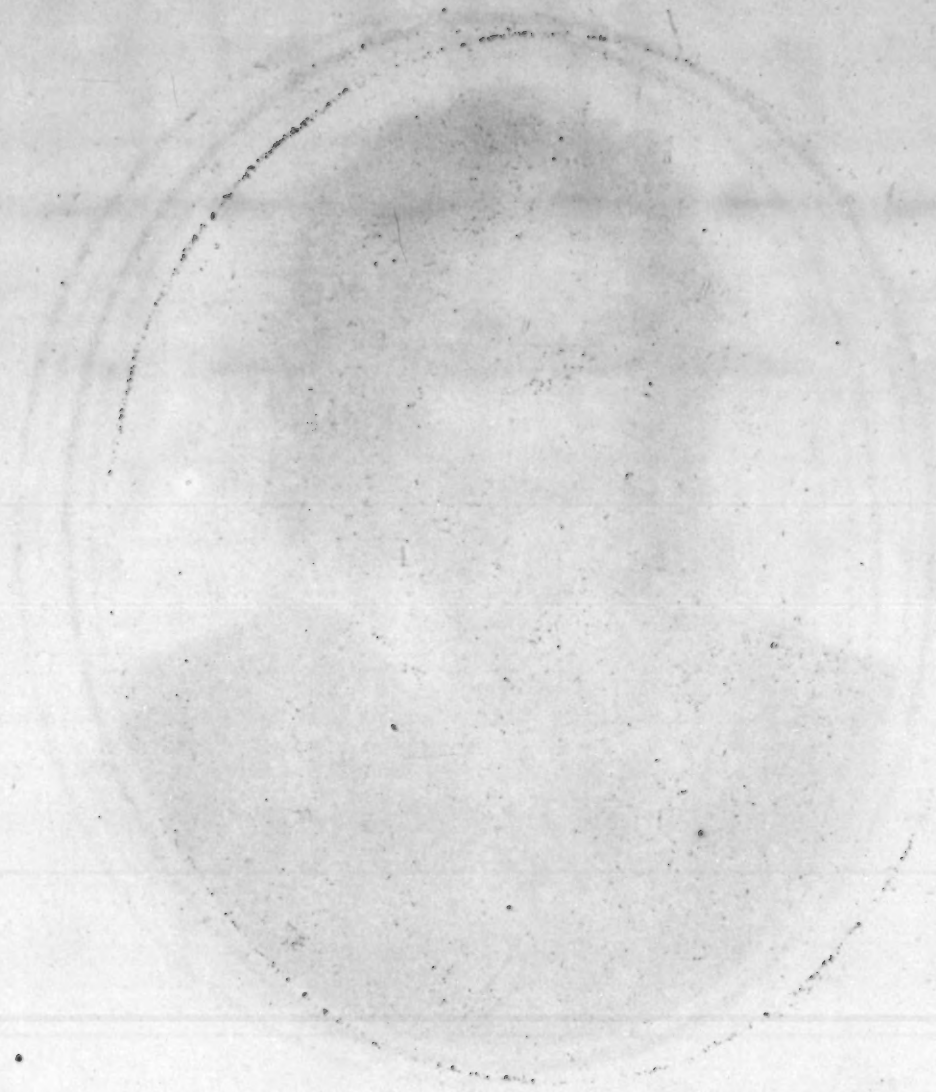
Thomas Howard Earl of Arundel.

*From an Original by Van Dyck.*



*His Seals & Autograph from the Originals  
in the Possession of John Thame.*









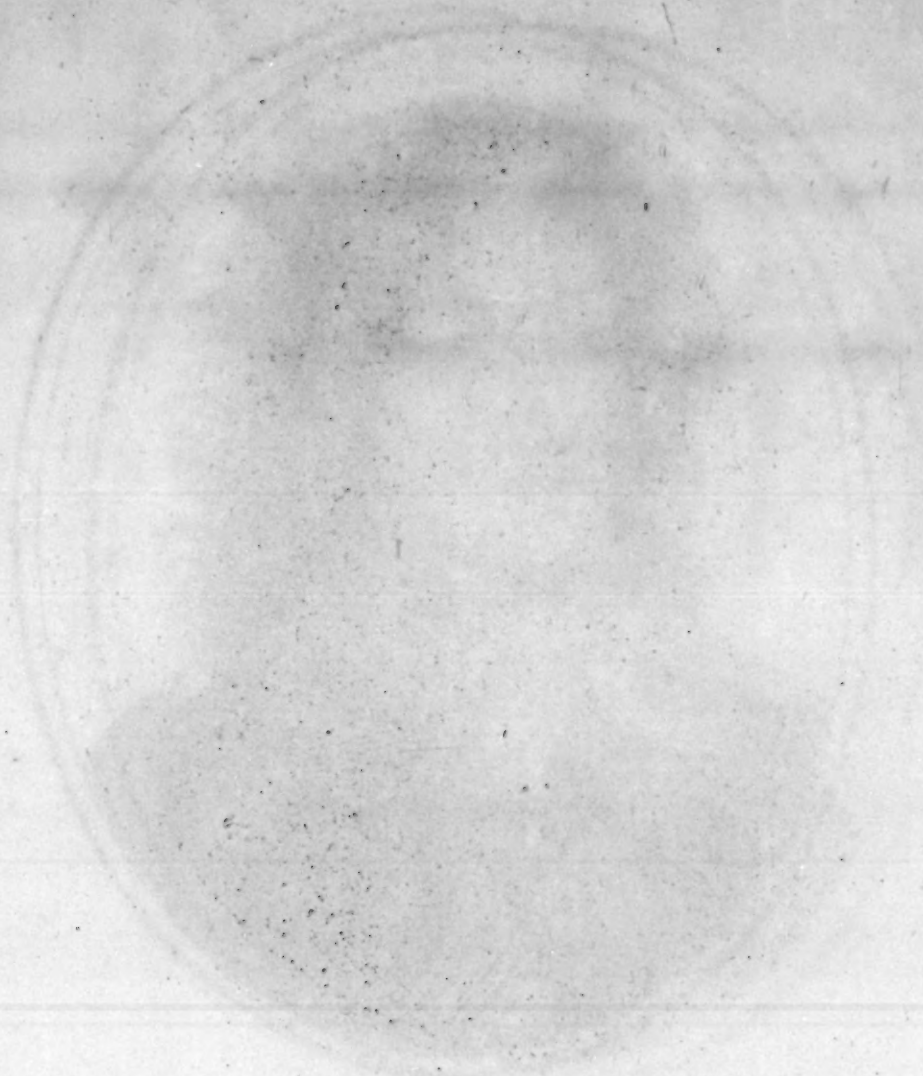
William Russell Earl of Bedford.

*From an Original by Van Dyck.*

W<sup>m</sup> Bedford.

*His Autograph from an Original in the Possession of*  
John Thane.









Thomas Wentworth Earl of Cleveland

*From the Original at Gorhambury in the Collection of Viscount Grimston*

*Cleveland*

*His Autograph from an Original in the Possession of*  
John Thane.









Henry Danvers Earl of Danby.  
*From an Original by Van Dyck.*

*never faile to honor  
and serve y<sup>r</sup> lo:*



*Danby*

*His Seal & Autograph from an original Letter in the Possession of  
John Thane.*







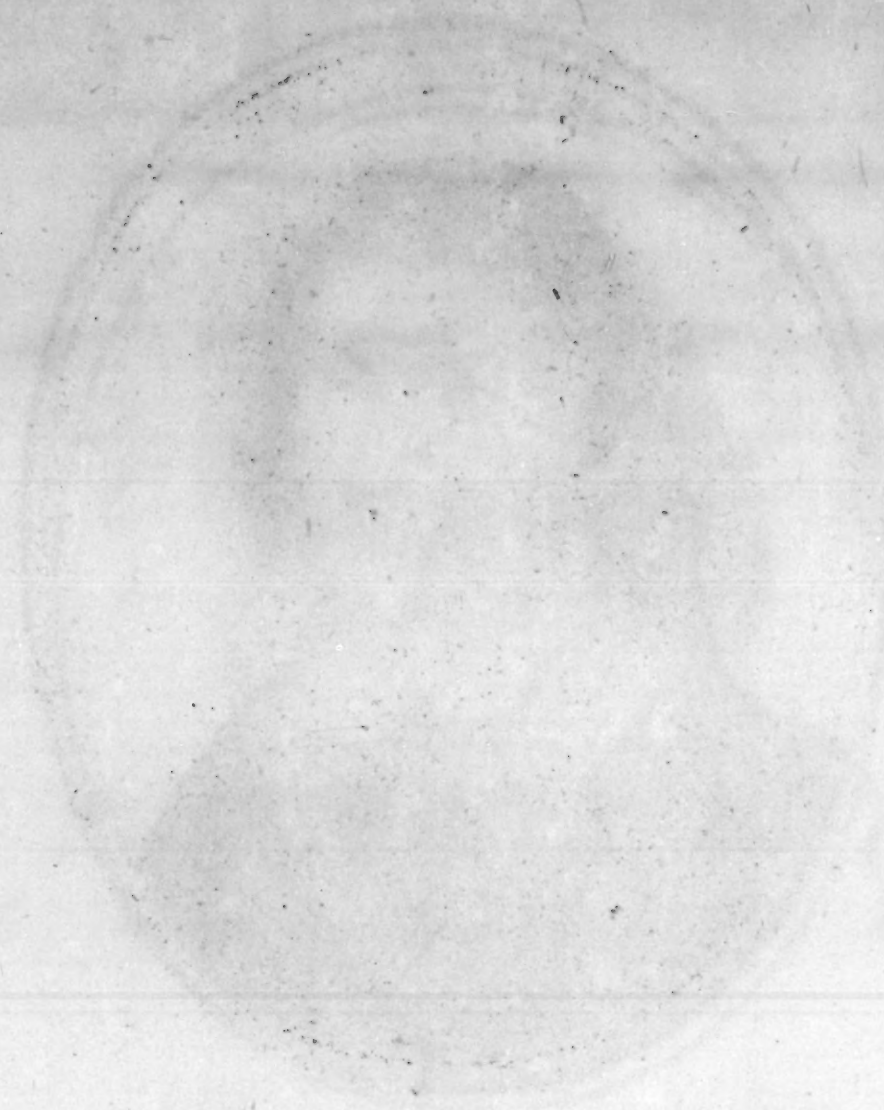


William Fielding Earl of Denbigh.

*Wm. Denbigh.*

*His Autograph from an Original in the Possession of  
John Thane.*









Basil Fielding Earl of Denbigh.

*Your faithful friend  
and humble servant*



*B. Denbigh.*

*Covered 23. March 1643*

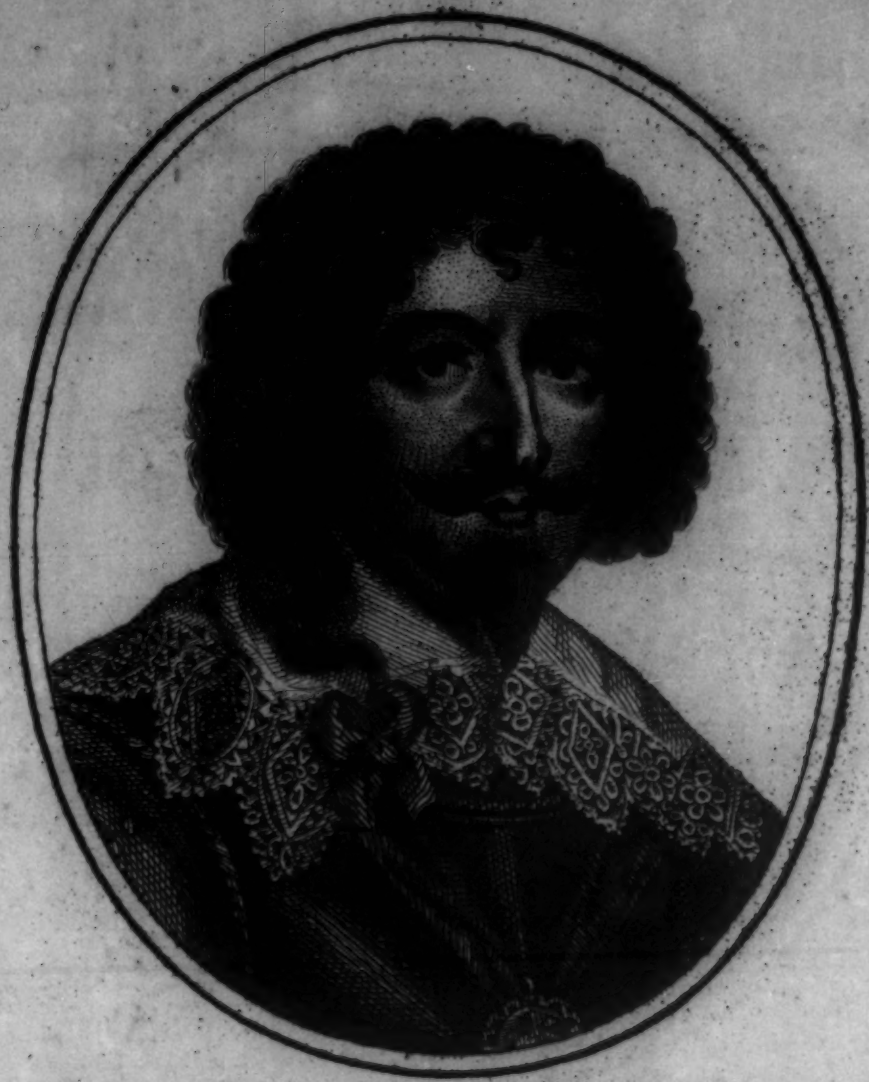
*His Seal & Autograph from an original Letter in the Possession of  
John Thane.*





Wm. L. Garrison





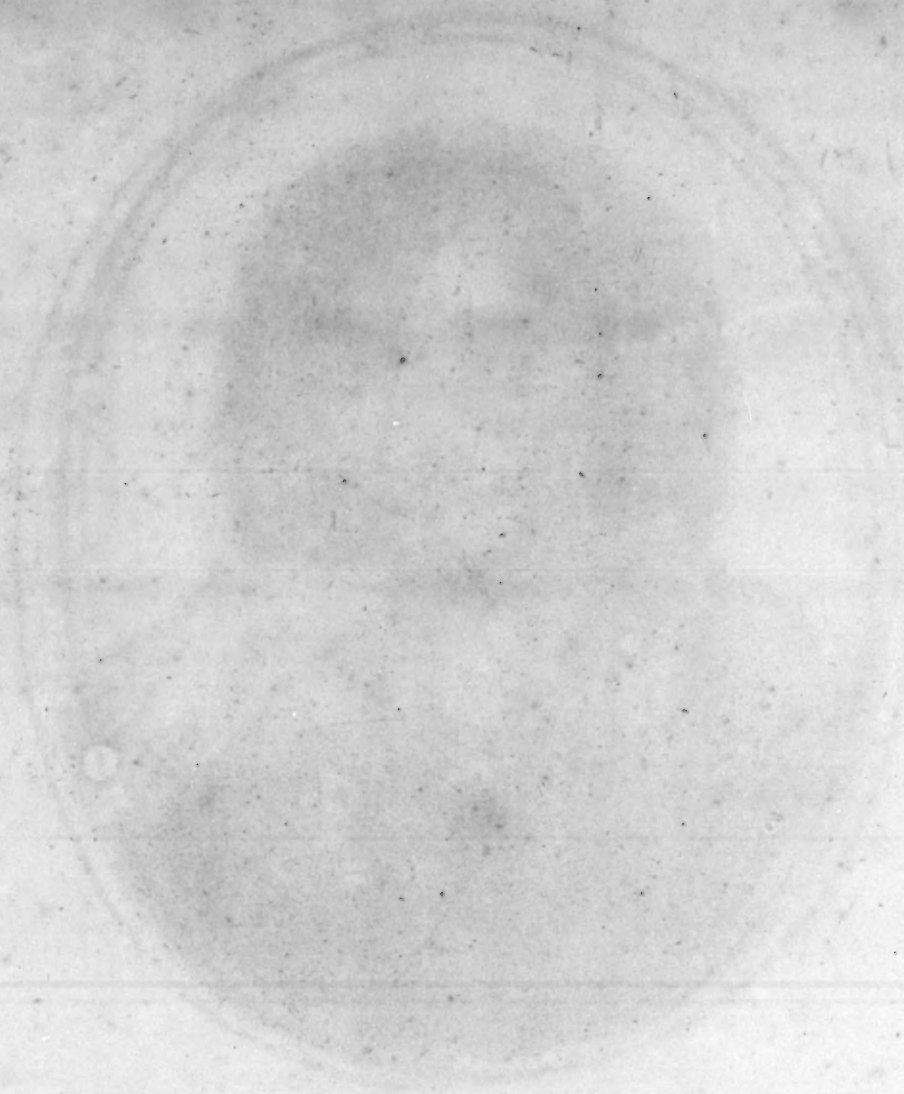
Edward Sackville Earl of Dorset.

*From the Original by Van Dyck in the Dorset Collection.*

*Y<sup>r</sup>. humble servant  
Dorset  
Court at Theobalds  
This 2<sup>th</sup> of July 1634.*

*His Autograph from an original Letter in the Possession of  
John Thane.*



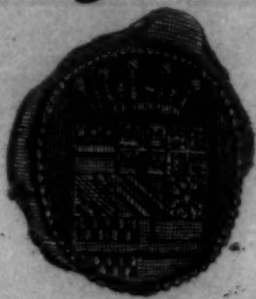






Robert Devereux Earl of Essex.  
*From an Original by Van Dyck.*

*Your Ma<sup>ties</sup> humblest and  
devotedst Subject and servant*



*Ro: Essex*

*His Seal & Autograph from an original Letter in the Possession of  
John Thane.*









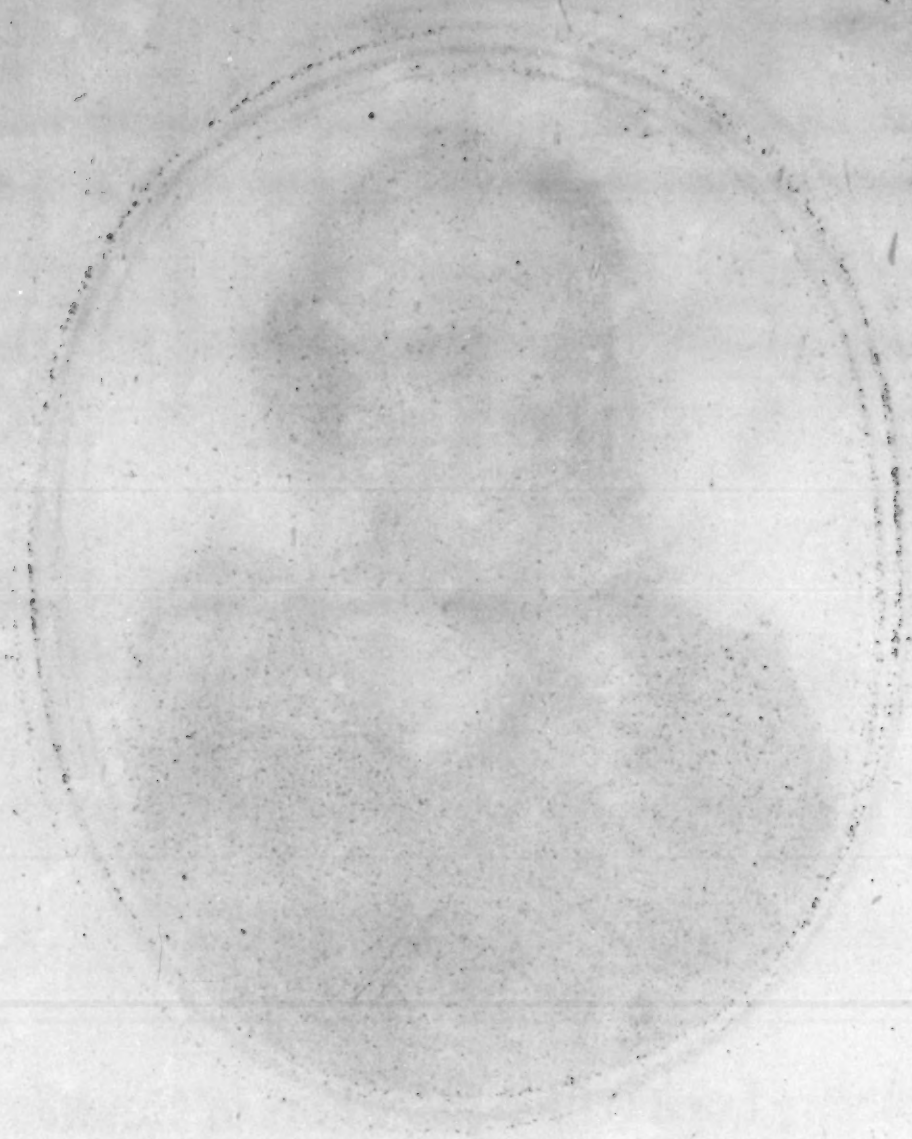
Robert Pierpoint Earl of Kingston.

*of our loving friends*  
*Kingston*



*His Seal & Autograph from an original Letter in the Possession of*  
John Thane.









Rob. Bertie Lord Willoughby, Earl of Lindsey.

*The Original in the Ancester Collection.*



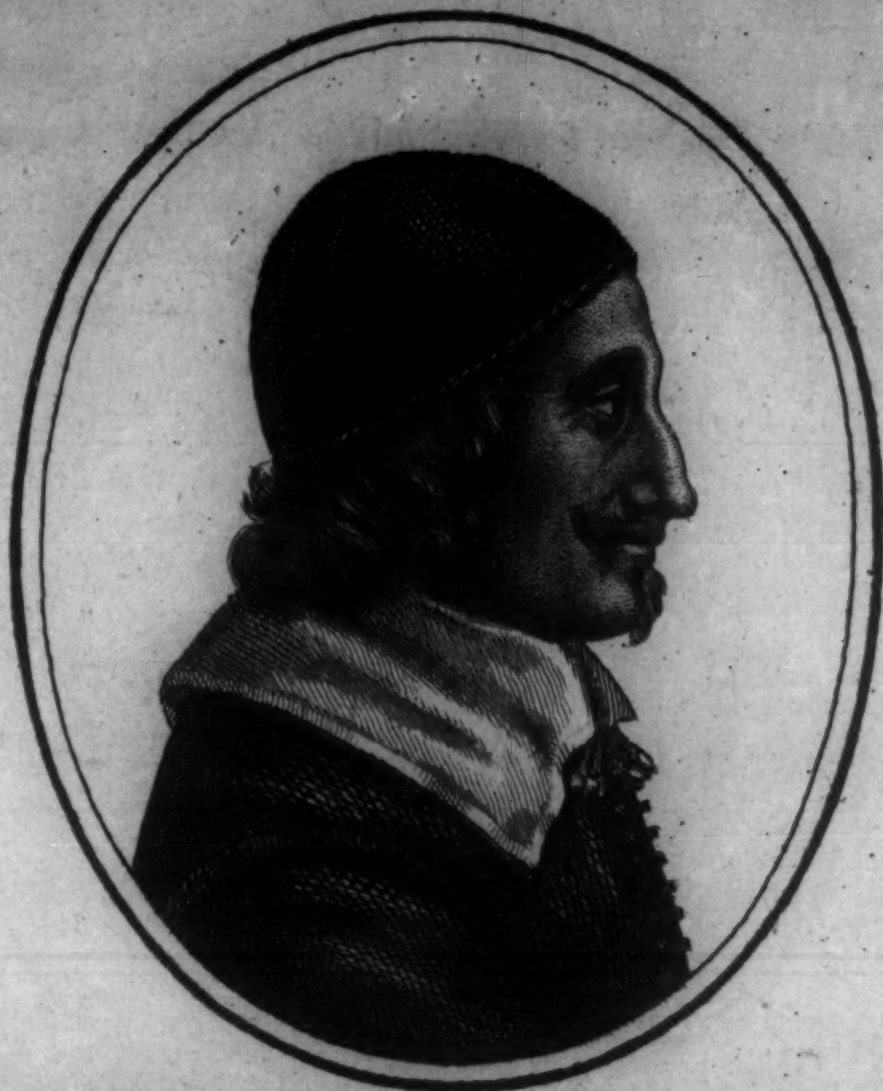
Your assured friend  
Lo: Willoughby  
August 1642 Lindsey

*His Seal & Autograph from the original Letters  
in the Possession of John Thane.*









John Campbell Earl of Loudon.

*From an Original by Ab. Simon in the Collection of Samuel Tylsen Esq.*

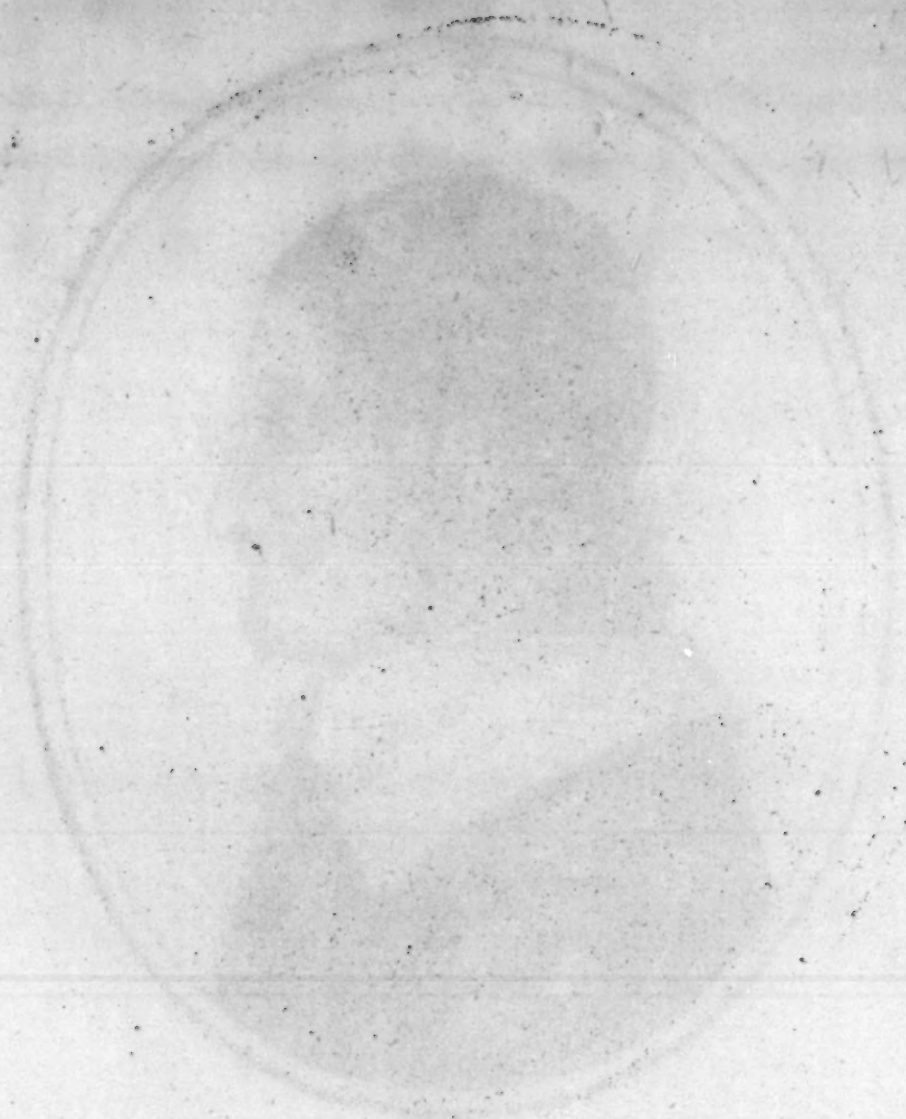


*John Campbell. Canth.*

*Comdr of the 6th Regt of Foot  
Oct 10 1748: of James Mackintosh most loyal subject  
and firm supporter of the British Constitution*

*His Seal & Autographs from the Originals in the Possession of  
John Thane.*









Henry Montague Earl of Manchester.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'H. Montague', written in a cursive style.

*His Autograph from an Original in the Possession of*  
John Thane.









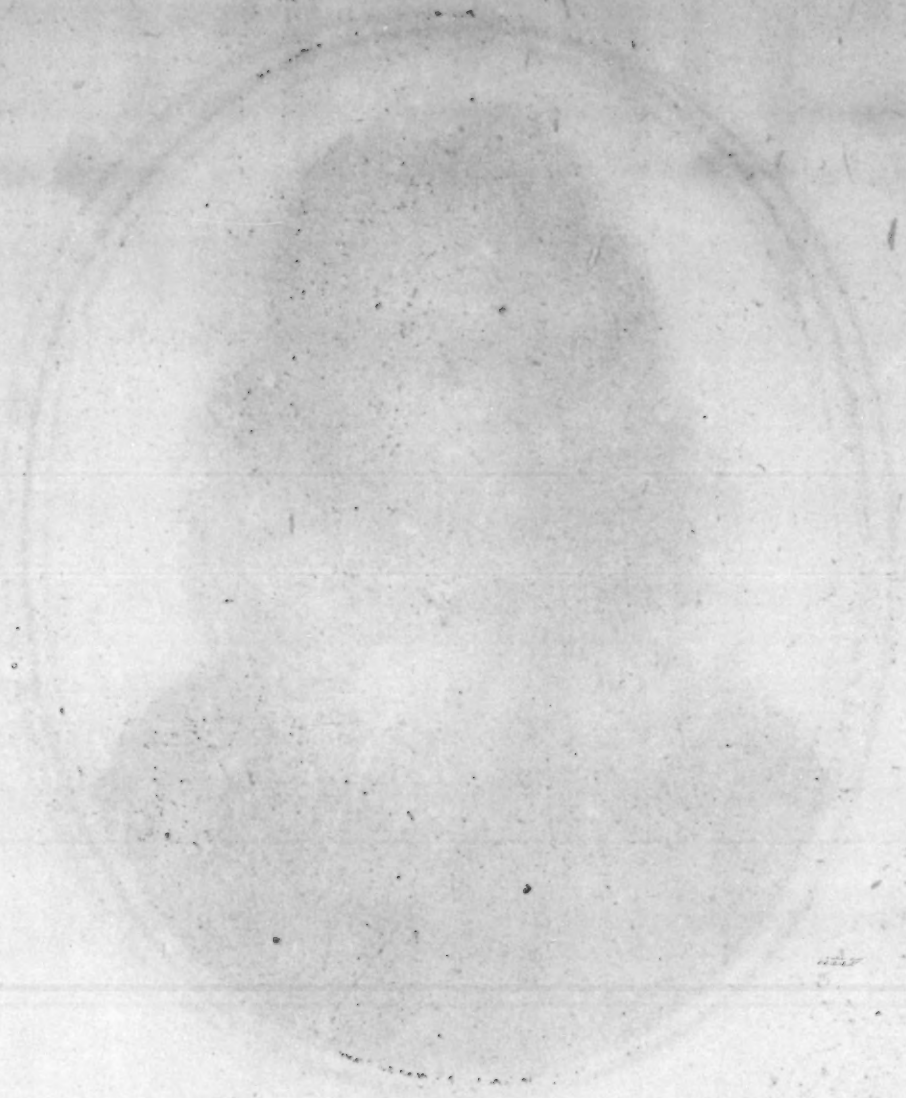
Lionel Cranfield Earl of Middlesex.

For New Armes  
Middlesex

November 30<sup>th</sup> 1640

*His Autograph from an original Letter in the Possession of  
John Thane.*









Edward Montague Earl of Manchester.



*Manchester*  
*Manchester speaker*  
*of the house of peers*  
*pro tempore.*

*His Seal & Autographs from the Originals in the Possession of*  
*John Thane.*









Henry Cary Earl of Monmouth.

*MONMOUTH*



*His Seal & Autograph from the Original in the Possession of*  
John Thane.









William Herbert Earl of Pembroke

*From an Original by Mytens.*

*Pembroke*

*His Autograph from an Original in the Possession of*  
John Thane.









Philip Herbert Earl of Pembroke.  
*From an Original by Van Dyck.*



*His Seal & Autographs from the Originals in the Possession of  
John Thane.*



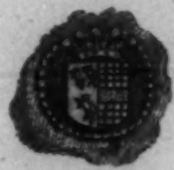






Anne Clifford Countess of Pembroke.

And so committing you to the  
 protection of God Almighty  
 I rest  
 your devoted friend  
*Anne Pembroke*  
 Banwardis Castle Hill 30 of June 1646.



*Her Seal & Autograph from an original Letter in the Possession of  
 John Thane.*









Richard Weston Earl of Portland

*From a rare Medallion of him by Varin.*

*Rich: Weston*

*Portland*

*His Autographs from the Originals in the Possession of  
John Thane.*









Jerom Weston Earl of Portland.

*From an Original by Van Dyck.*

*Your very loving friend*  
*Portland*  
*July 4<sup>th</sup> 1640*

*His Autograph from an original Letter in the Possession of*  
John Thane









Sir Thomas Wentworth Earl of Strafford.  
*From an Original by Van Dyck.*



most faithful friend and  
servant *W. Wentworth*  
your very loving husband.  
16. Novemb. 1640. *Strafford.*

*His Seal & Autographs from the original Letters in the Possession of  
John Thane.*









Robert Rich Earl of Warwick.

*From an Original by Van Dyck.*

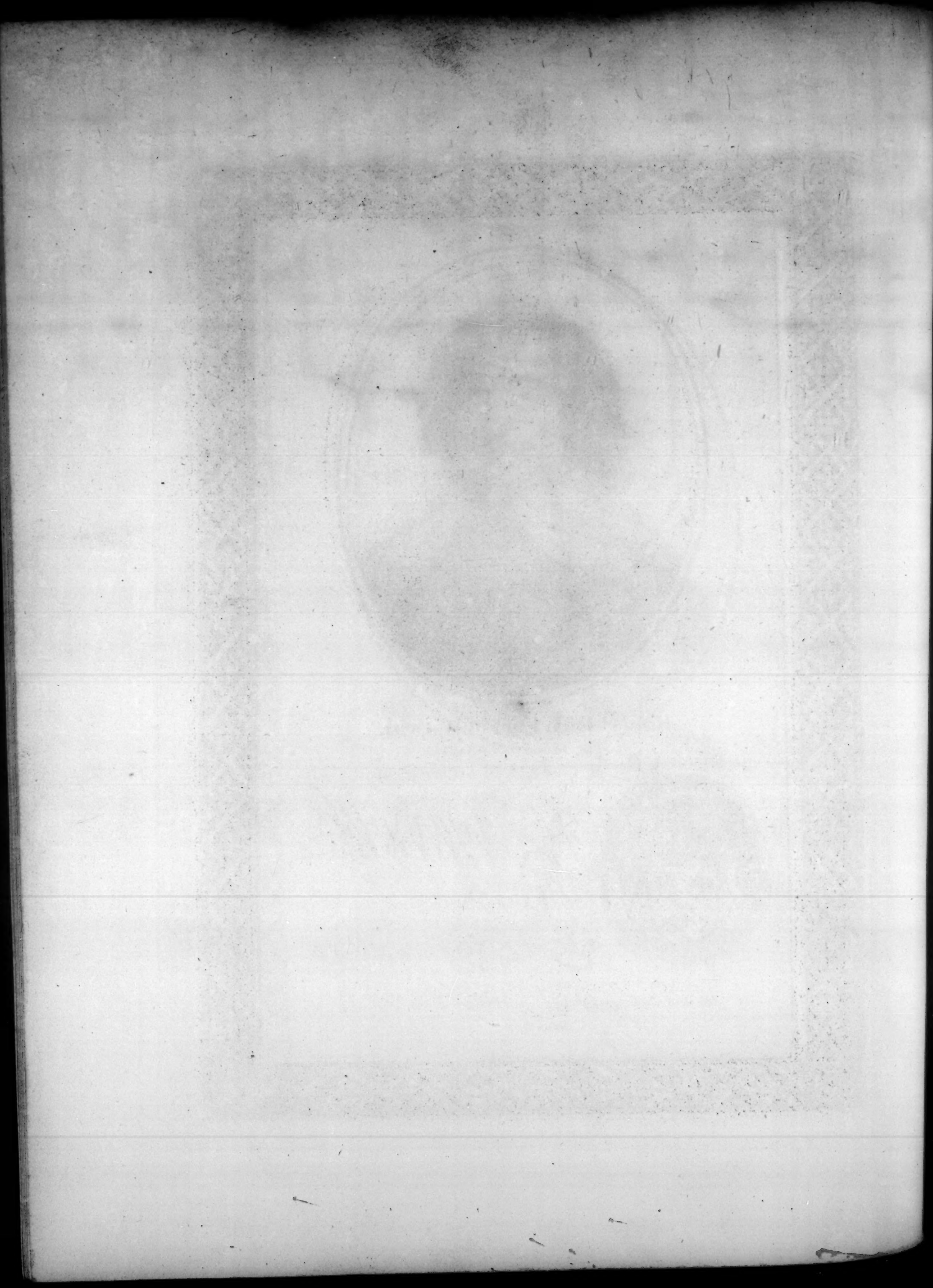


*R. Rich*

*4<sup>th</sup> of April 1645*

*His Seal & Autograph from an Original in the Possession of  
John Thane.*









Patrick Ruthen, Earl of Brainford

*The original Drawing is in the Royal Collection.*

BRAMFORD

*His Autograph from an Original in the Possession of*  
John Thane









Lucius Cary Viscount Falkland.

*From an Original by Van Dyck.*

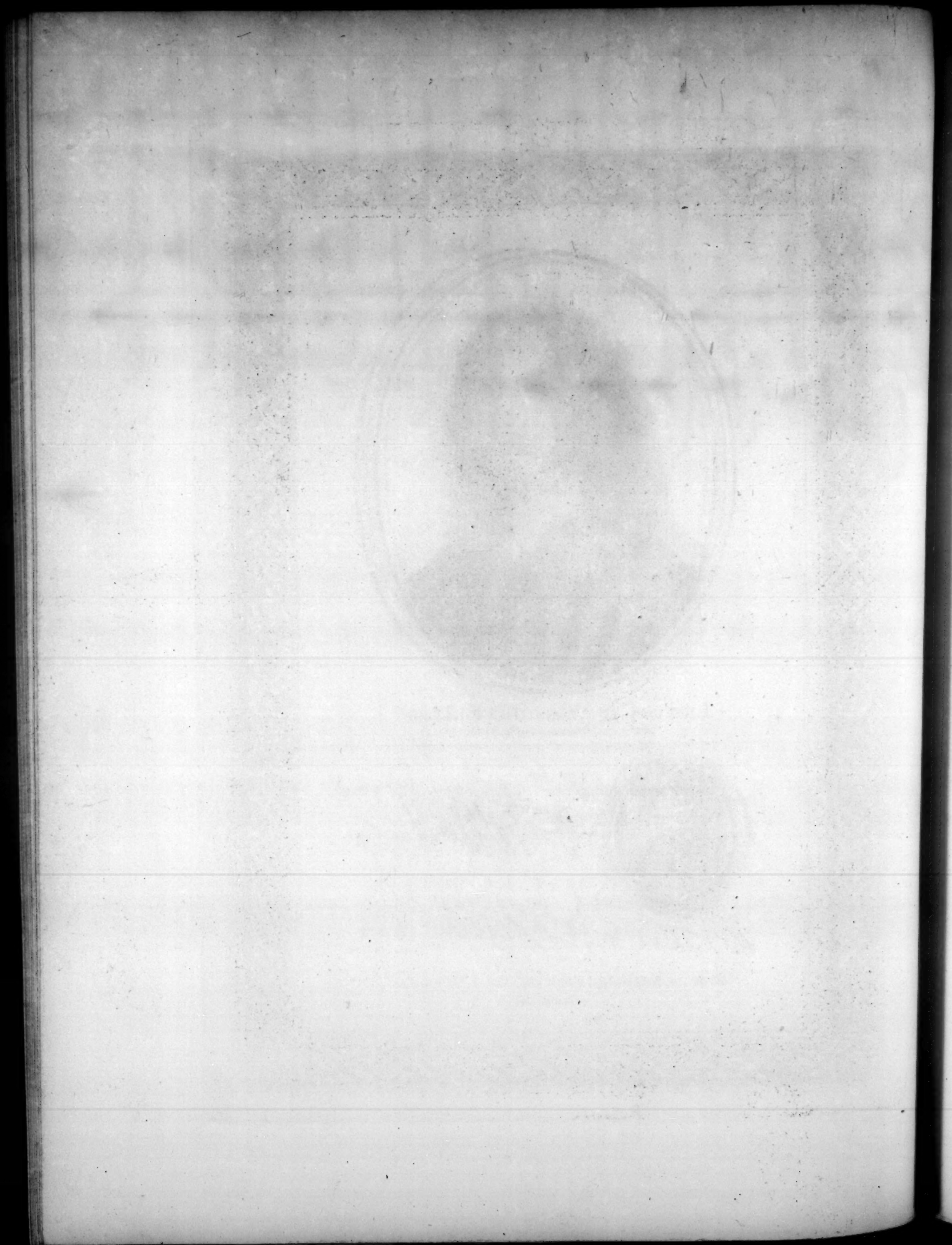


*Falkland*

*The Third day of August . 1642 .*

*His Seal & Autograph from the Original in the Possession of  
John Thane.*









Sir Jacob Astley, Lord Astley.

*From an Original by Van Dyck.*

*I Recd of Mr. <sup>19</sup> Sealors Royall  
Jacob Astley*



*out Credit on this  
18 of September 1644*

*His Seal & Autograph from an original Letter in the Possession of  
John Thame.*







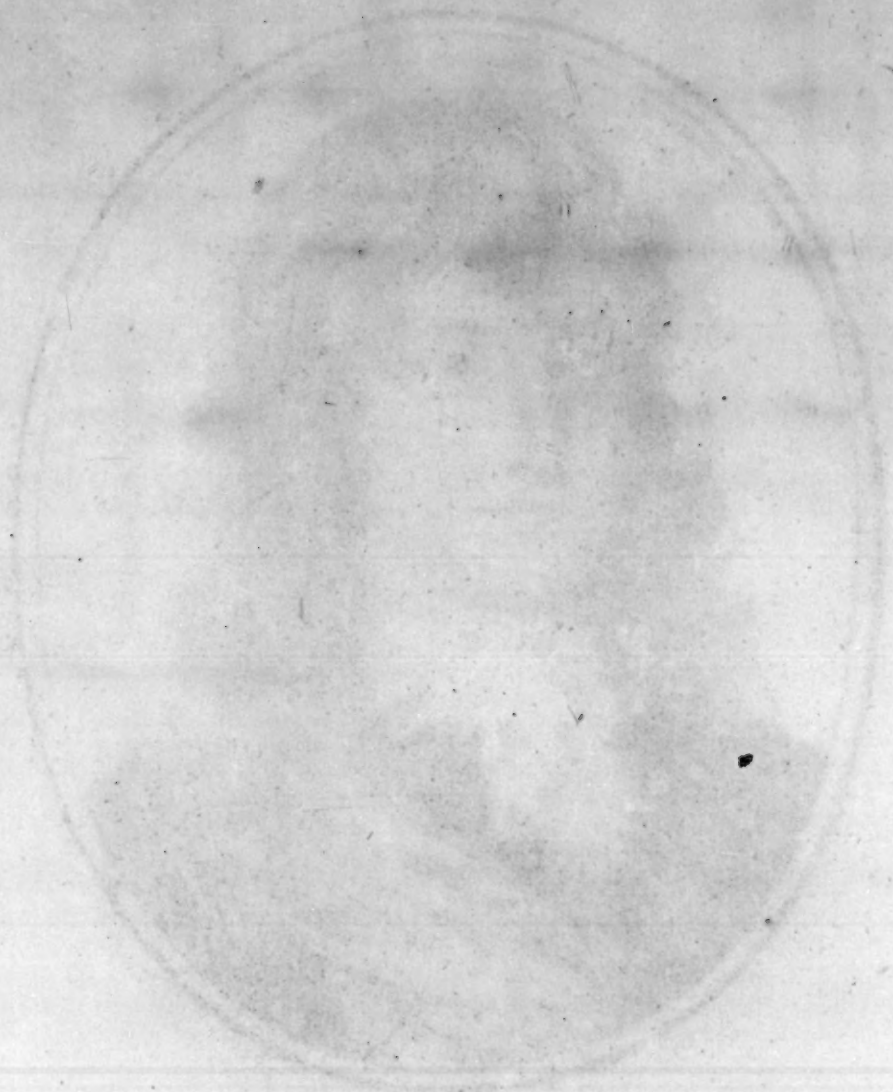


John Lord Belasyse.  
*From an Original by Van Dyck.*

*Yrs. most humble servant*  
*J. M. Belasyse*

*His Autograph from an original Letter in the Possession of*  
John Thane.









Robert Grevile Lord Brooke.

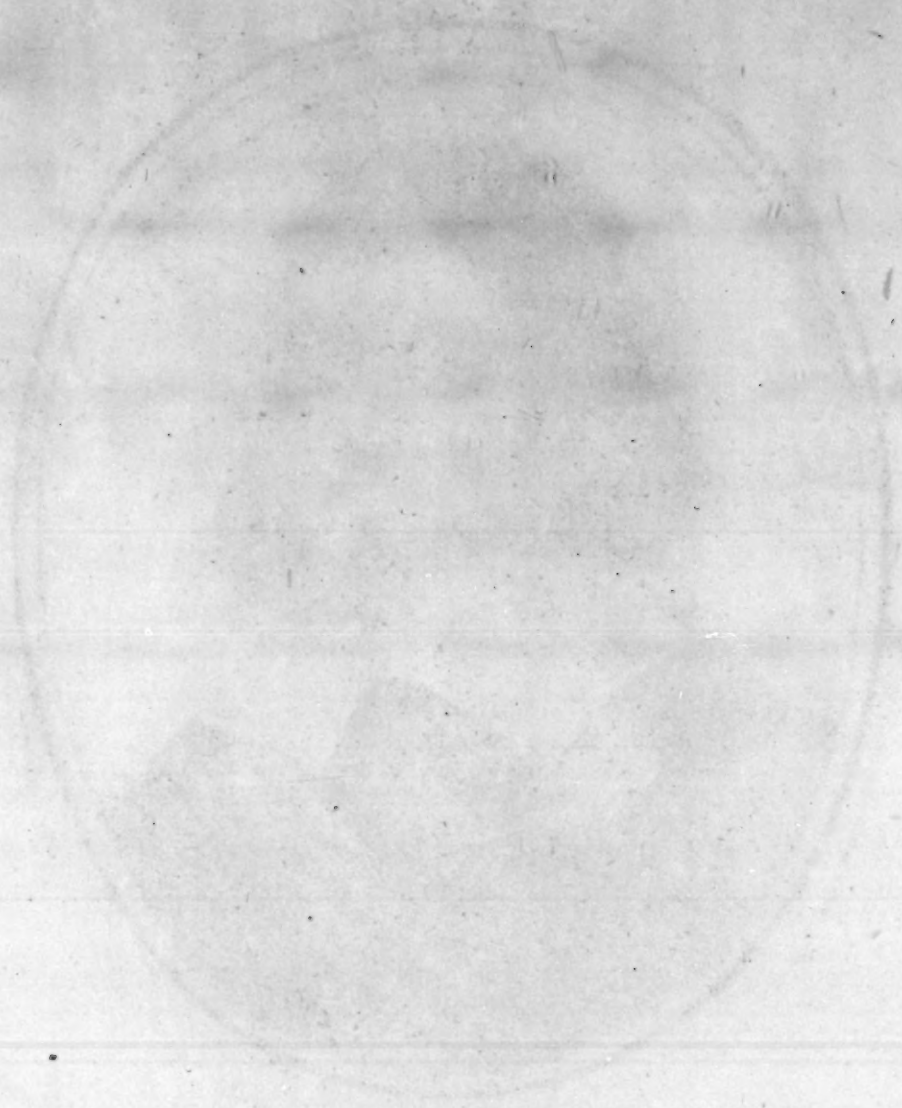
I hartly begge your daily prayers  
and wth yours to serve you  
to y<sup>e</sup> utmost of my poore power



Rob Brooke

*His Seal & Autograph from an original Letter in the Possession of John Thane.*









Arthur Lord Capel

*From a fine Drawing in the Collection of Rob. Stearne Tighe Esq.*

*Arthur Capell*

*His Autograph from the Original in the Possession of  
John Thane.*









Thomas Lord Coventry.  
*From an Original by C. Jansen.*

*it lttle saue appoynting to me  
 to yve what I shal receive by payme  
 4 Novemb 1629* *Thos Coventry*

*His Autograph from an Original in the Possession of  
 John Thane.*









George Lord Digby.

*From an Original by Van Dyck.*

*Your servant J Digby*

*His Autograph from an original Letter in the Possession of*  
John Thane.









Ferdinand Lord Fairfax

*y<sup>r</sup> faithfull friend & serv<sup>t</sup> y<sup>r</sup>s*

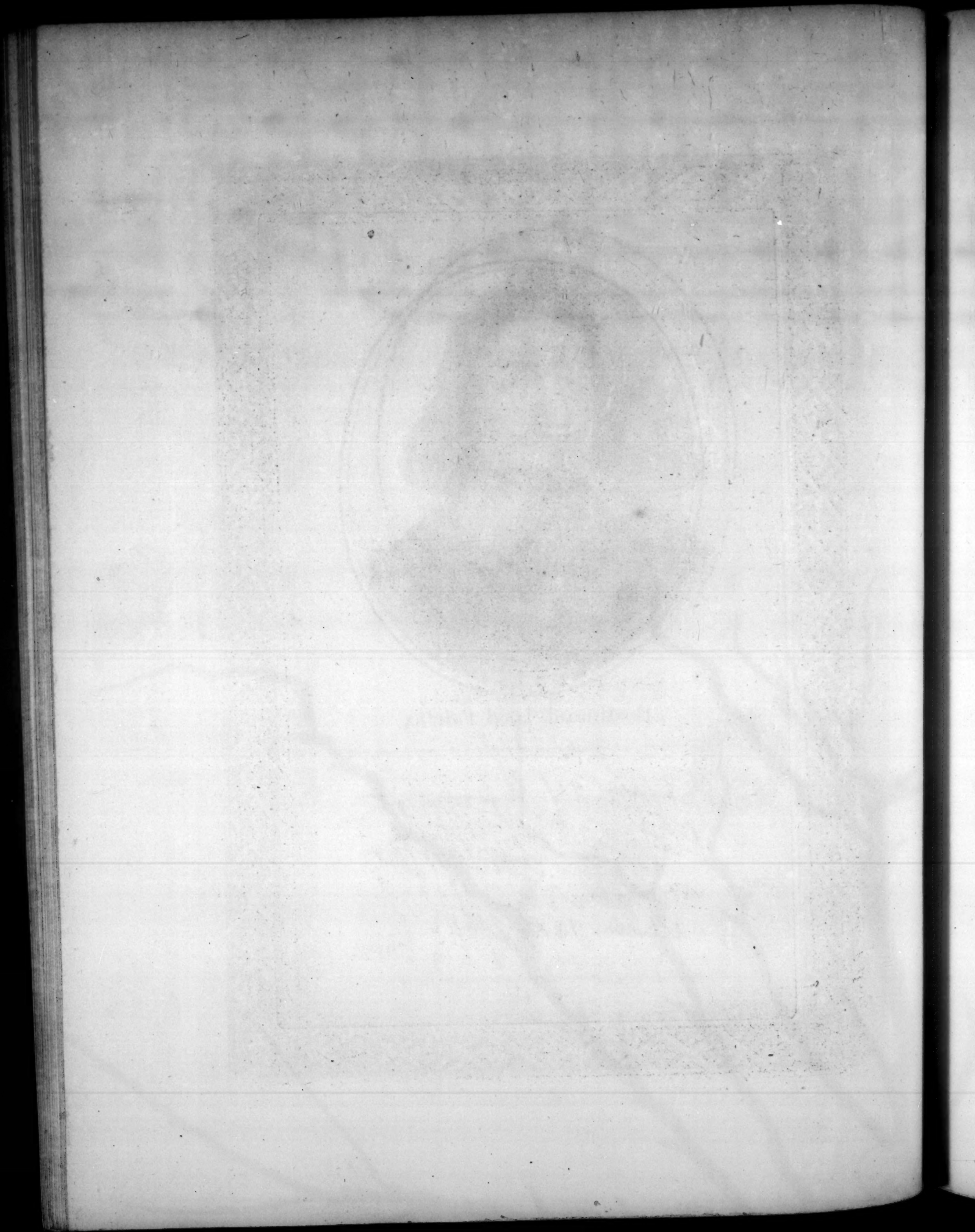


*Ferd. Fairfax*

*Bath 13 of Jan<sup>y</sup>*  
*1646*

*His Seal & Autograph from an original Letter in the Possession of*  
John Thane.









Thomas Lord Fairfax.  
From an Original by Edward Bowers.



Se. 26th

Your Lordships obedient  
Fairfax Fairfax



most humble and  
obed. daughter Fairfax  
1645

The Seals & Autographs of Lord Fairfax & his Lady.  
from the Originals in the Possession of John Thane.









Ralph Lord Hopton.  
*The Original in the Onslow Collection.*

n<sup>o</sup> 44. *Ralph Hopton*  
644

*His Autograph from an Original in the Possession of*  
John Thane.









Henry Lord Jermyn.  
*The original Picture is at Strawberry Hill.*

Your humble  
servant  
H<sup>is</sup> Jermyn  
p<sup>r</sup> 26<sup>th</sup> May 1686

*His Autograph from an original Letter in the Possession of  
John Thane.*









Henry Howard Lord Maltravers.

*From an Original by Van Dyck.*

*your most assured true*  
*friend*  *H. Maltravers*

*Amundell house 24. April: 1636*

*His Seal & Autograph from an original Letter in the Possession of*  
John Thane.









James Stanley Lord Strange.

*After an Original by Van Dyck.*

*J. Stanley Lord Strange*  
*1638*

*His Autograph from an Original in the Possession of*  
John Thane









William Cecil Earl of Salisbury.

*Salisbury*

*His Autograph from an Original in the Possession of  
John Thane.*









Sir John Danvers

*From a fine & curious Drawing in the Collection of Rob<sup>t</sup>. Stearne Tighe Esq<sup>r</sup>.*

*Yo<sup>r</sup>. hum<sup>ble</sup> ser.<sup>t</sup>*

*Danvers*

*His Autograph from an Original in the Possession of  
John Thane.*









Sir Robert Heath, Aged 71. 1645.  
*From an Original by Tho. Rawlins, in the Collection of  
Samuel Tyfesen Esq.*

*R. Heath*

*His Autograph from an Original in the Possession of  
John Thane.*



7





Sir John Hotham Bar.<sup>t</sup>

*From an extra rare Print in the Collection of Rob. Stearne Tighe Esq.*



*your loveships affectionate  
servants*  
*John Hotham*

*Scotbrough August 19 1620*

*His Seal & Autograph from an original Letter in the Possession of  
John Thane.*









Sir William Howard.

*From a Picture by Fruytiers after Van Dyck.*

Your most Obedient friend



Nov: 22: 1632 *W. Howard*

*His Seal & Autograph from an original Letter in the Possession of  
John Thane.*









Sir Edward Hyde.  
From an Original by G. Zoult.

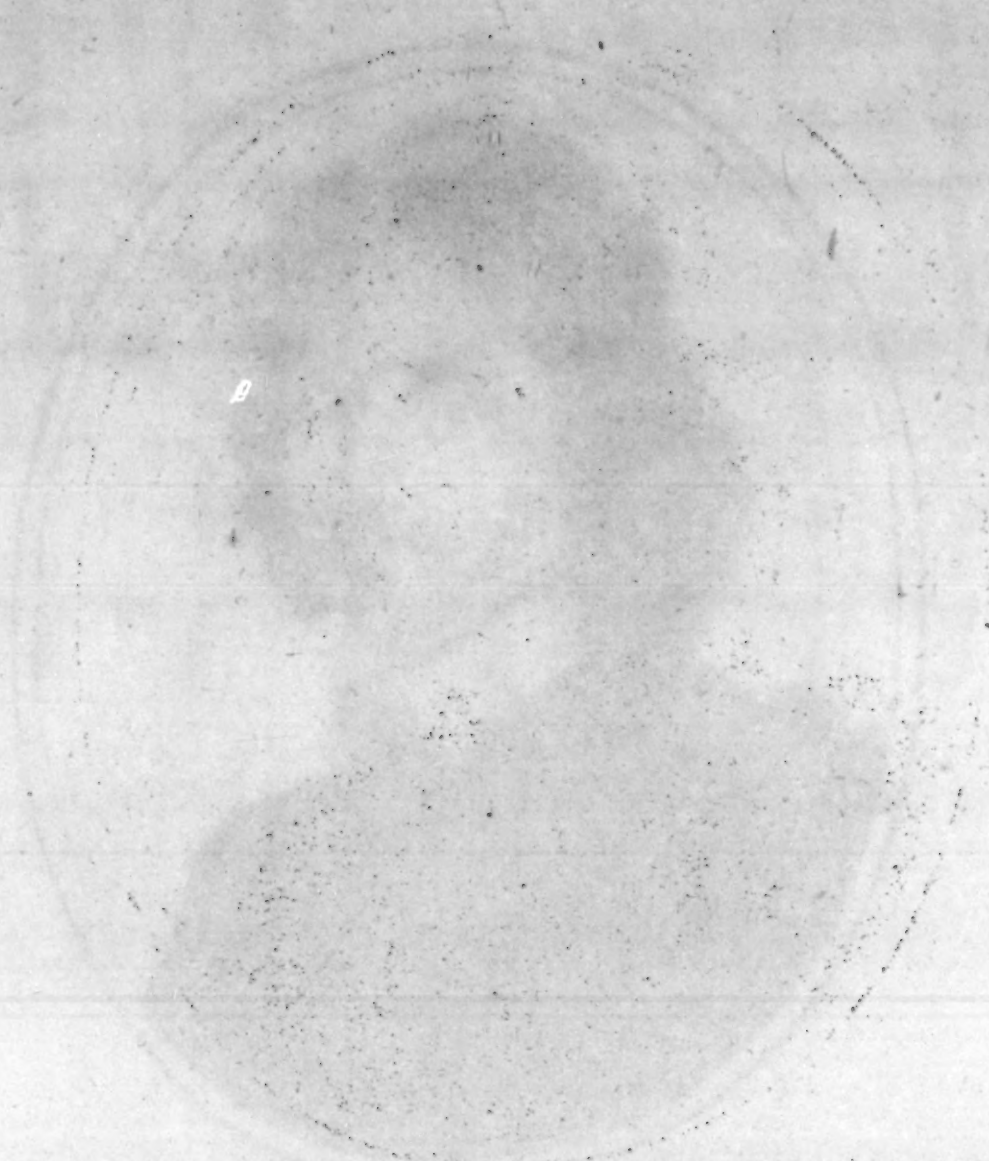
*Your very affectionate*

*Wm. Hyde*  
*12<sup>th</sup> of Sept. 1696*

*Wm. Hyde*

*His Autograph from an original Letter in the Possession of*  
John Thane.





Handwritten text, possibly a date or signature, located below the circular mark.

Handwritten text, possibly a date or signature, located below the circular mark.

7





Sir Marmaduke Langdale.  
*The Original at Holm in Spalding-Moor Yorkshire.*

*-loving friend*

*M<sup>r</sup>: Langdale*

*20<sup>th</sup> of January: 1639*

*His Autograph from an original Letter in the Possession of  
John Thane.*









Sir Edward Nicholas.  
*From an Original by Hanneman.*

yr affec<sup>ion</sup>ate friend  
Oxon 30<sup>th</sup> Edw. Nicholas  
Novr 1643  
S. E. Nicholas

*His Autographs from Originals in the Possession of  
John Thane.*









Sir Isaac Penington.  
*From an extra rare Print in the Collection of*  
Robt. Stearne Tighe Esq<sup>r</sup>

*Isaac Penington*

*His Autograph from an Original in the Possession of*  
John Thane.









Sir Peter Paul Rubens.  
*From an Original by Van Dyck.*

*Wroclige et respectable  
seigneur  
Piero Paolo Rubens*

*His Autograph from an original Letter in the Possession of  
John Thane.*









Sir Edward Walker.

*By his Ma<sup>ty</sup>'s Command*

*1644*  
*Edw Walker*

*His Autograph from an Original in the Possession of*  
*John Thane.*









Sir James Ware.

Tales bixdunt kikkennia, (in rolla  
dulcia rategdrati contigua) Fouda  
et alibi in Hibernia. Ja: Ware.

*This Autograph from an Original in the Possession of*  
John Thane.









William Burton, ob. 1645.

*Liber Willelmi Burton Lindliaci Leicestrensis  
ex dono amici mei singularis M<sup>ri</sup> Johannis  
Præce socij Interioris Templic.*

*28: Jan: 1606. / Anno  
regni: regis Jacobi  
Quarto.*

*j*

*His Autograph from an Original in the Possession of  
John Thane.*









John Pym Esq<sup>r</sup>  
*From an Original by Edward Bowen*

*Let it be warrant be  
Hoyne paid*

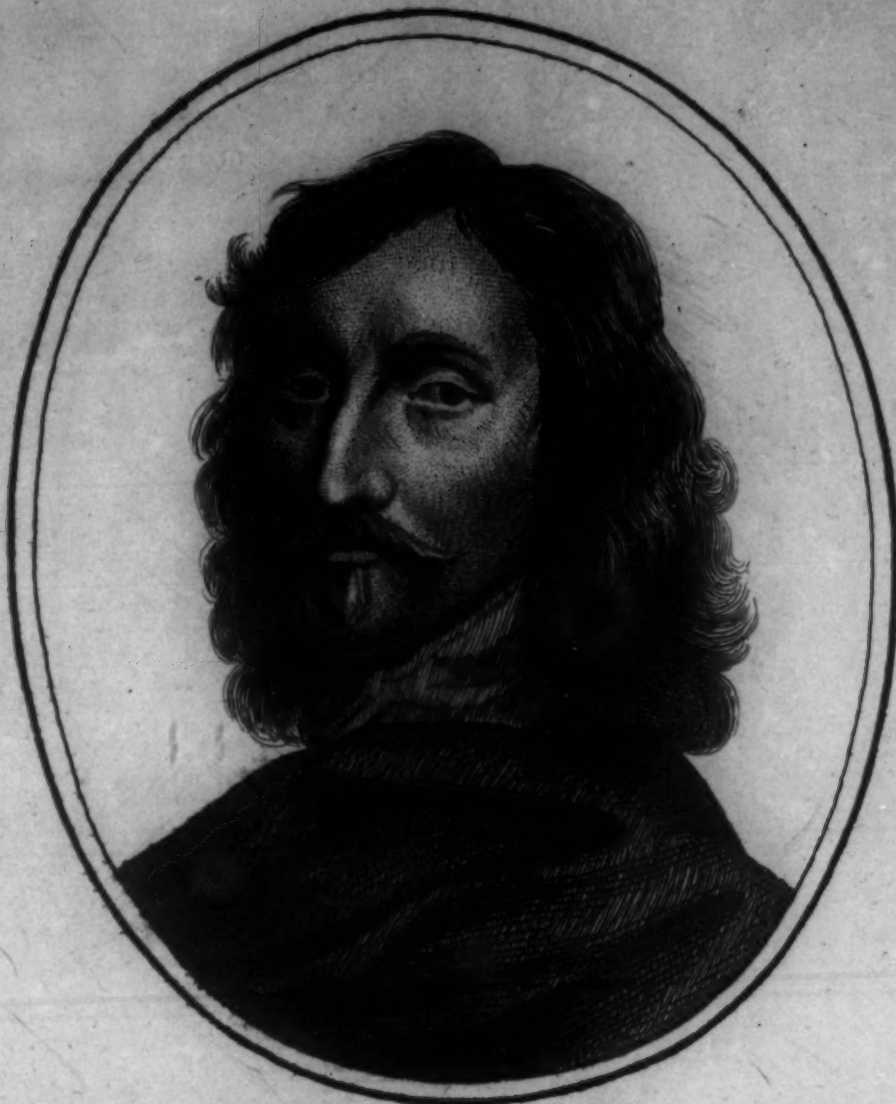
*Jo: Pym*

*His Autograph from an Original in the Possession of  
John Thane.*









**John Selden Esq.**

*From an original Picture in the Collection of  
The Earl of Leicester.*

Decemb. 12. your <sup>Yrs</sup> most affec-  
tionate & most humble  
1644 servant  
Whitefriars J. Selden

*His Autograph from an original Letter in the Possession of  
John Thane.*









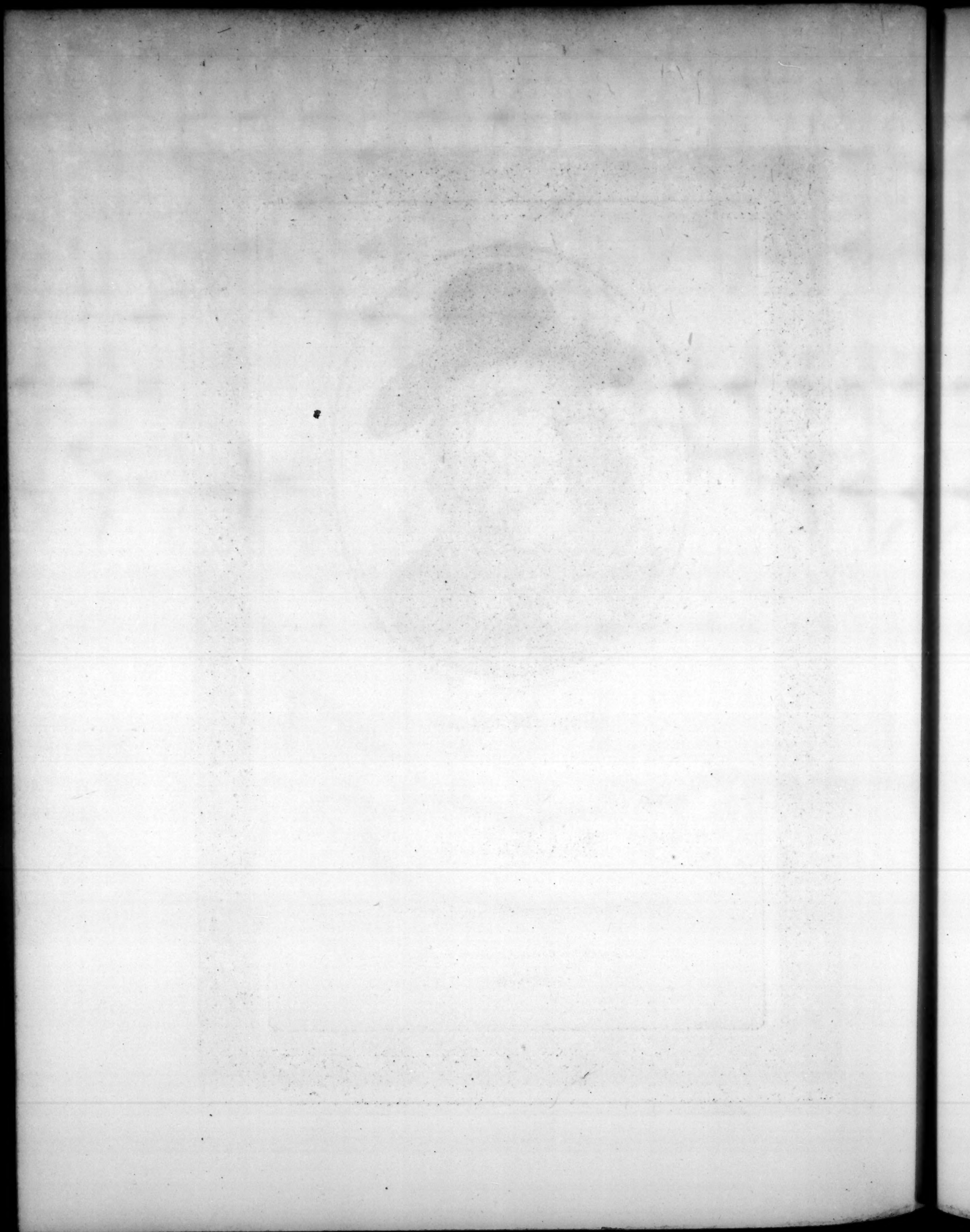
John Bradshaw.

Jo: Bradshawe Esq<sup>r</sup>

*[Handwritten signature]*

*His Autograph from an Original in the Possession of*  
John Thane.







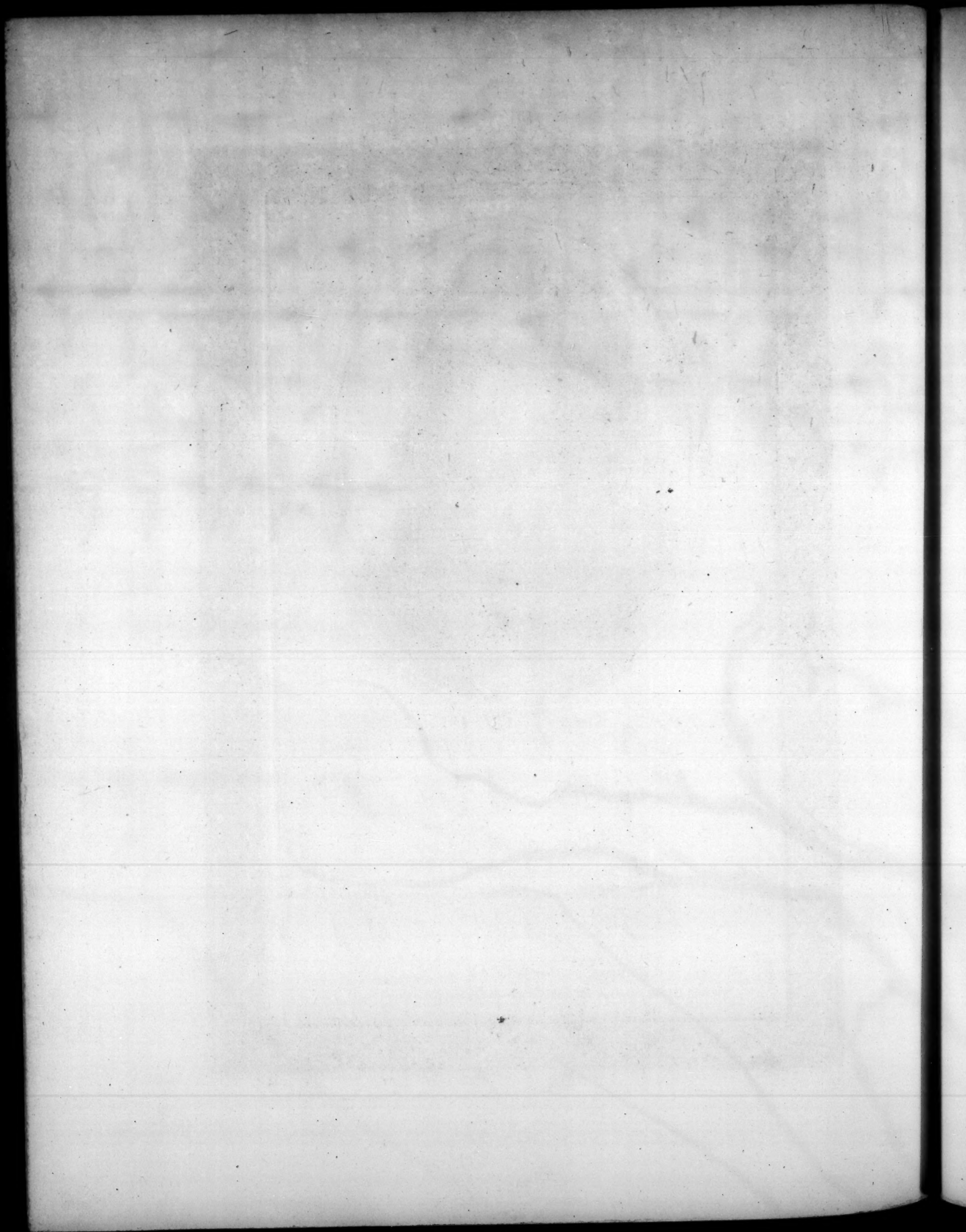


King Charles II.  
*From an Original by John Van Hoeck.*

Charles R  
our pleasure is that you pay  
is due to this bearer.  
To Sr. June the 7<sup>th</sup> 1650  
Edward Walker.

*His Autograph from an Original in the Possession of John Thane.*









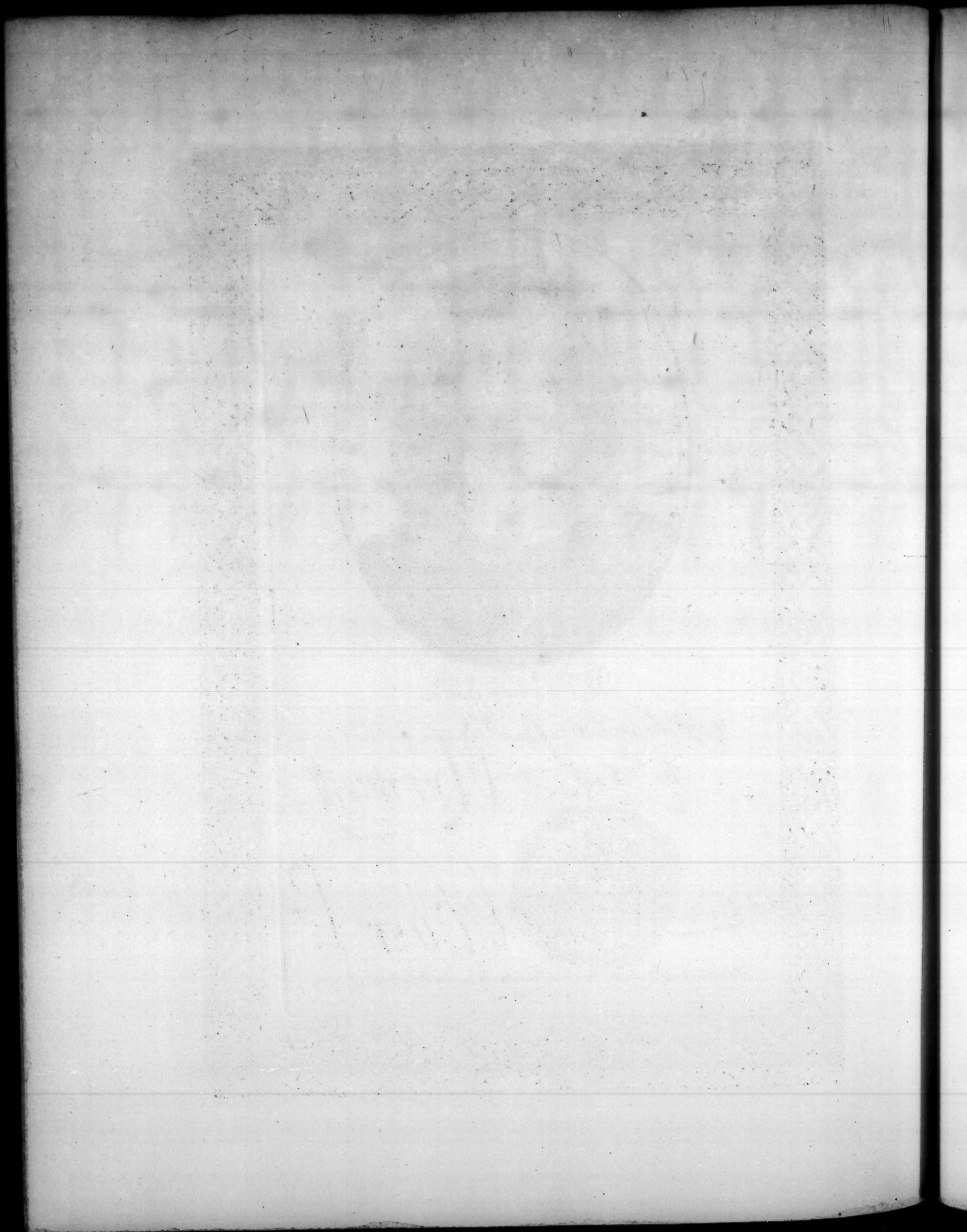
Oliver Cromwell.  
*From an Original by P. Lely. 1653.*

*most humble servant*  
*No<sup>r</sup> 1640.* *Cromwell.*



*His Seal & Autographs from the Originals in the Possession of*  
*John Thane.*









Richard Cromwell.

*From an Original by Walker in the Possession of J. Thane.*

Richard L.

*Upon readinge of this petition we  
doe referre him to o. Councill*

*His Autograph from the Original in the Possession of  
John Thane.*









Sir Henry Slingsby.



*Henry Slingsby*

*His Seal & Autograph from the Original in the Possession of  
John Thane.*









Admiral Lawson.

*From a scarce Print in the Collection of the Rev<sup>d</sup> M<sup>r</sup>. Brand.*

*James in the House all now  
This 9<sup>th</sup> July 1659*

*Your humble and faithful  
serv<sup>t</sup> J<sup>s</sup>: Lawson*

*His Autograph from an original Letter in the Possession of  
John Thane.*









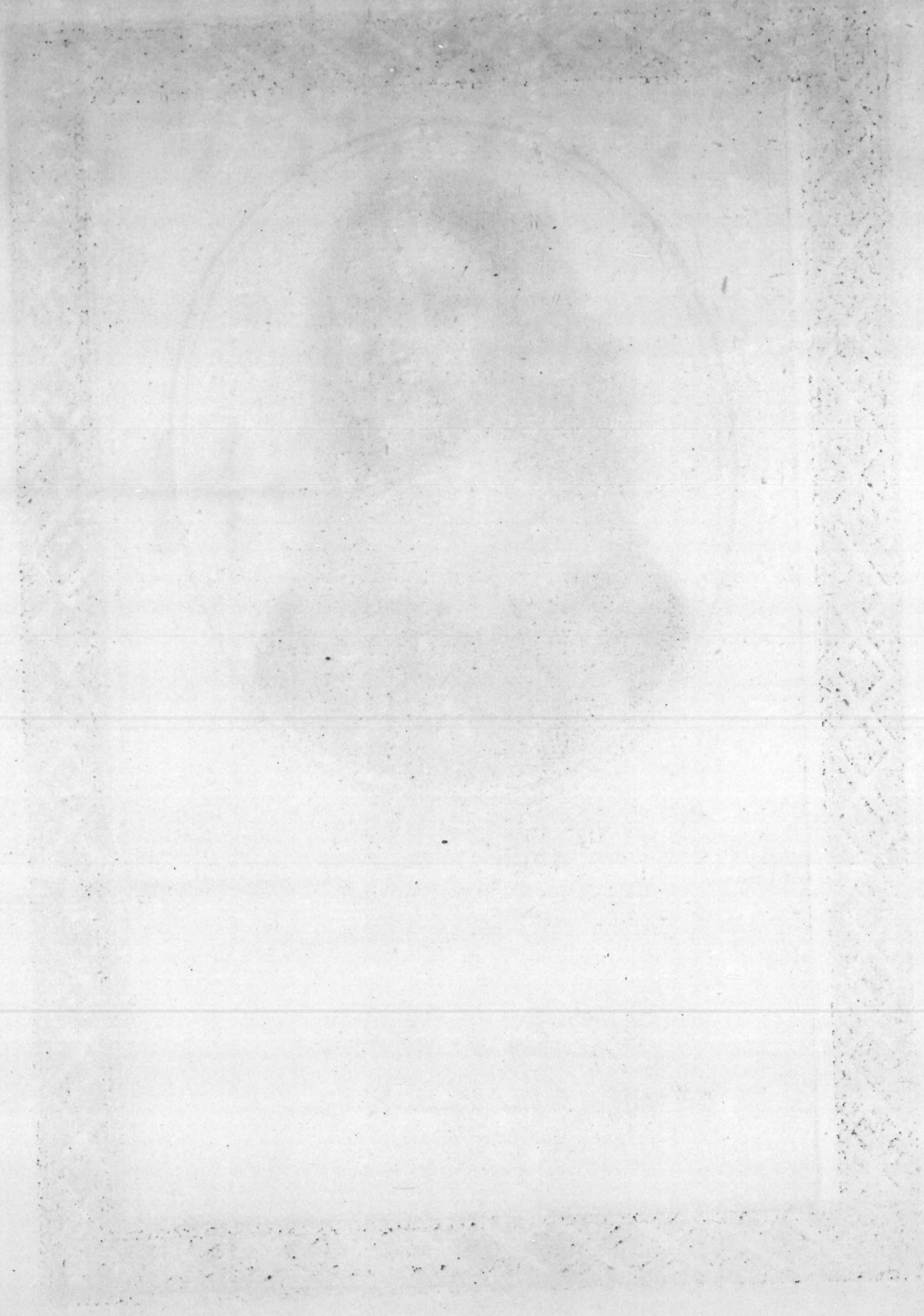
Sir William Waller

*From an Original by Corn. Janfon.*

William Waller

*His Autograph from an Original in the Possession of  
John Thane.*









Sir Bulstrode Whitlock.

*1657 B. Whitlocke.*

*1658 B. Whitlocke.*

*His Autograph from an Original in the Possession of  
John Thane.*









Major General Disbrowe.

*From an Original by Ab. Simon in the Collection of  
Samuel Tylsen Esq<sup>r</sup>*

*John Disbrowe*

*His Autograph from the Original in the Possession of  
John Thame.*









Lieut<sup>t</sup>. General Fleetwood.

*From an Original by Walker.*

London house to J. Fleetwood friend  
in Westminster  
17: May - 1 649.

*His Autograph from an original Letter in the Possession of  
John Thane.*









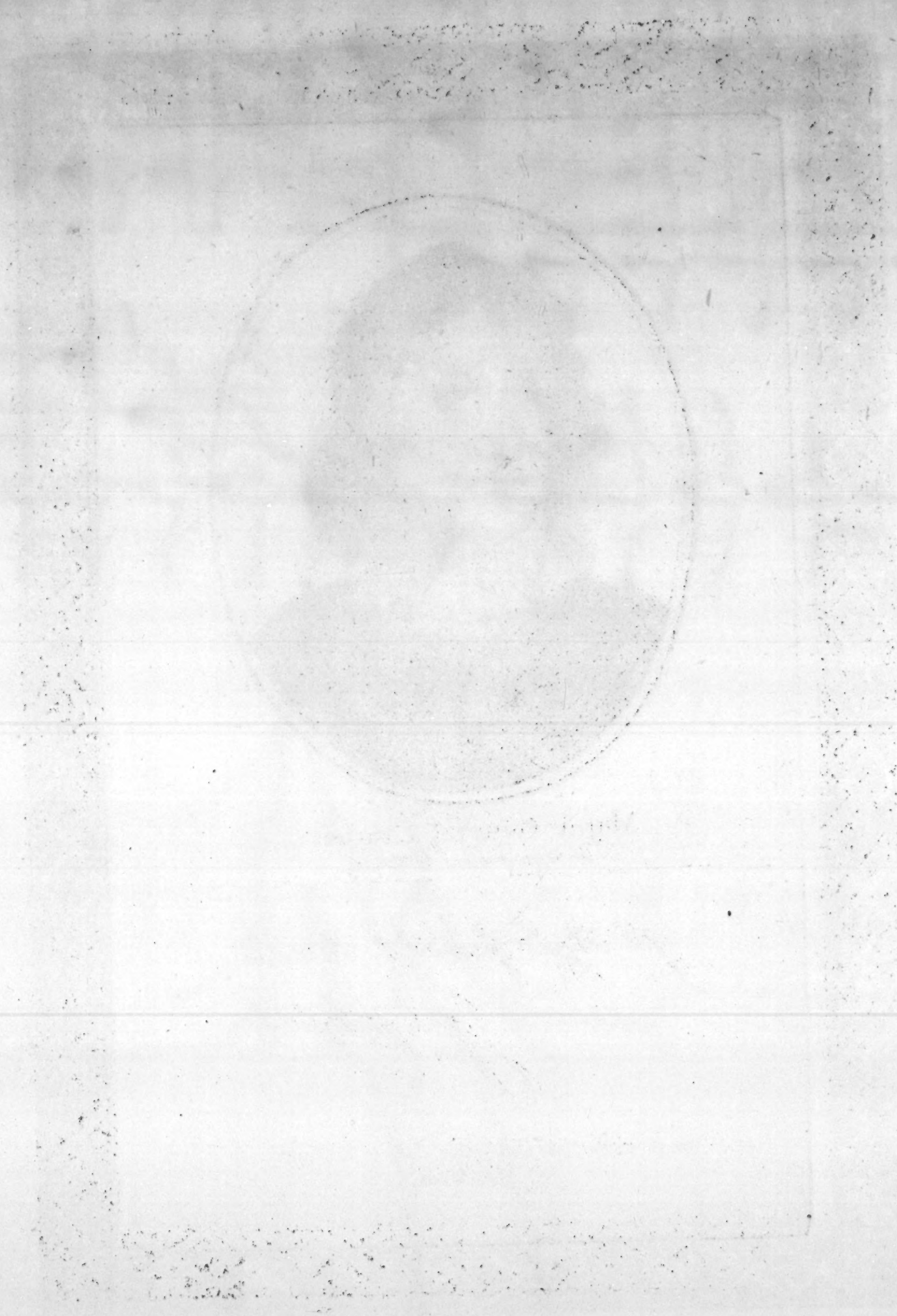
Major General Lambert.  
*From an Original by Walker.*

*your obliged friend & servant*

*J. Lambert*

*His Autograph from an original Letter in the Possession of  
John Thane.*









Maj: General Monck.  
*From an Original by E. Barlow.*

*George Monck*

*His Autograph from an Original in the Possession of  
John Thane.*









Nathaniel Finnes Esq<sup>r</sup>.

*Nath. Finnes.*

*His Autograph from an Original in the Possession of*  
John Thane.









William Lenthall Esq.

*From an Original by Ab: Simon, in the Cabinet of the Rev. C. M. Cracherode.*



W<sup>m</sup> Lenthall  
Speaker.  
1648.

W<sup>m</sup> Lenthall Speaker of the  
House of Commons

*His Seal & Autographs from the Originals in the Possession of  
John Thane.*









John Thurloe Esq<sup>r</sup>

*From a Drawing by Vertue, in the Collection of the Rev<sup>d</sup> C.M. Cræherode.*

Whitehall Sep 1653.  
Ordered  
That Mr. August pay for his diet  
and lodging whilst he was Resident  
in Paris from this Commonwealth  
J. To. Thurloe Secr.

*His Autograph from the Original in the Possession of  
John Thane.*







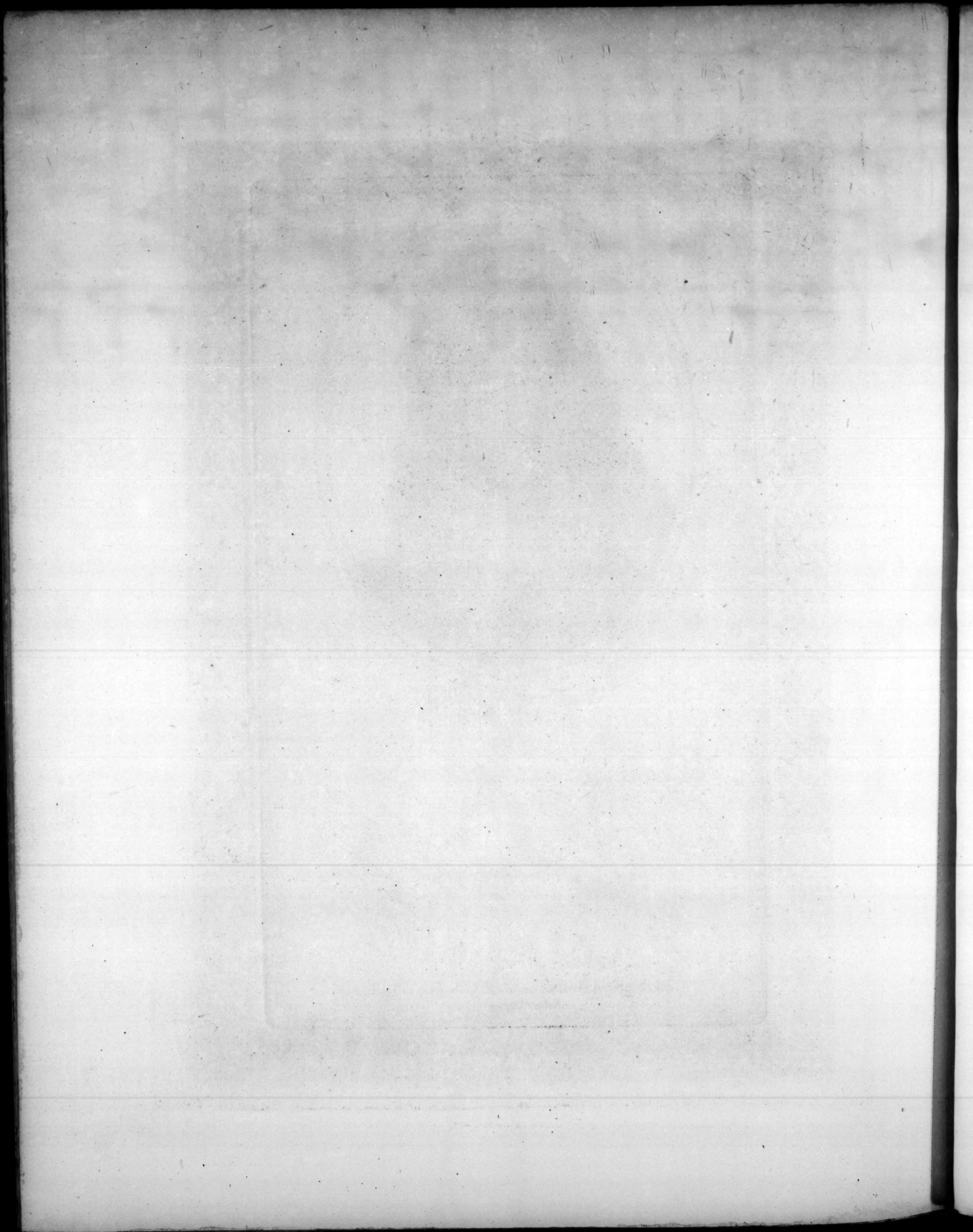


Andrew Marvell Esq.

Pray what say our 86 men  
of the Busmesse & of me?  
Your most obdyd affectio:  
nate Cosm And: Marvell  
Whitehall Jan: 15 - 1658 -

*His Autograph from an original Letter in the Possession of  
John Thane.*









John Rushworth Esq<sup>r</sup>

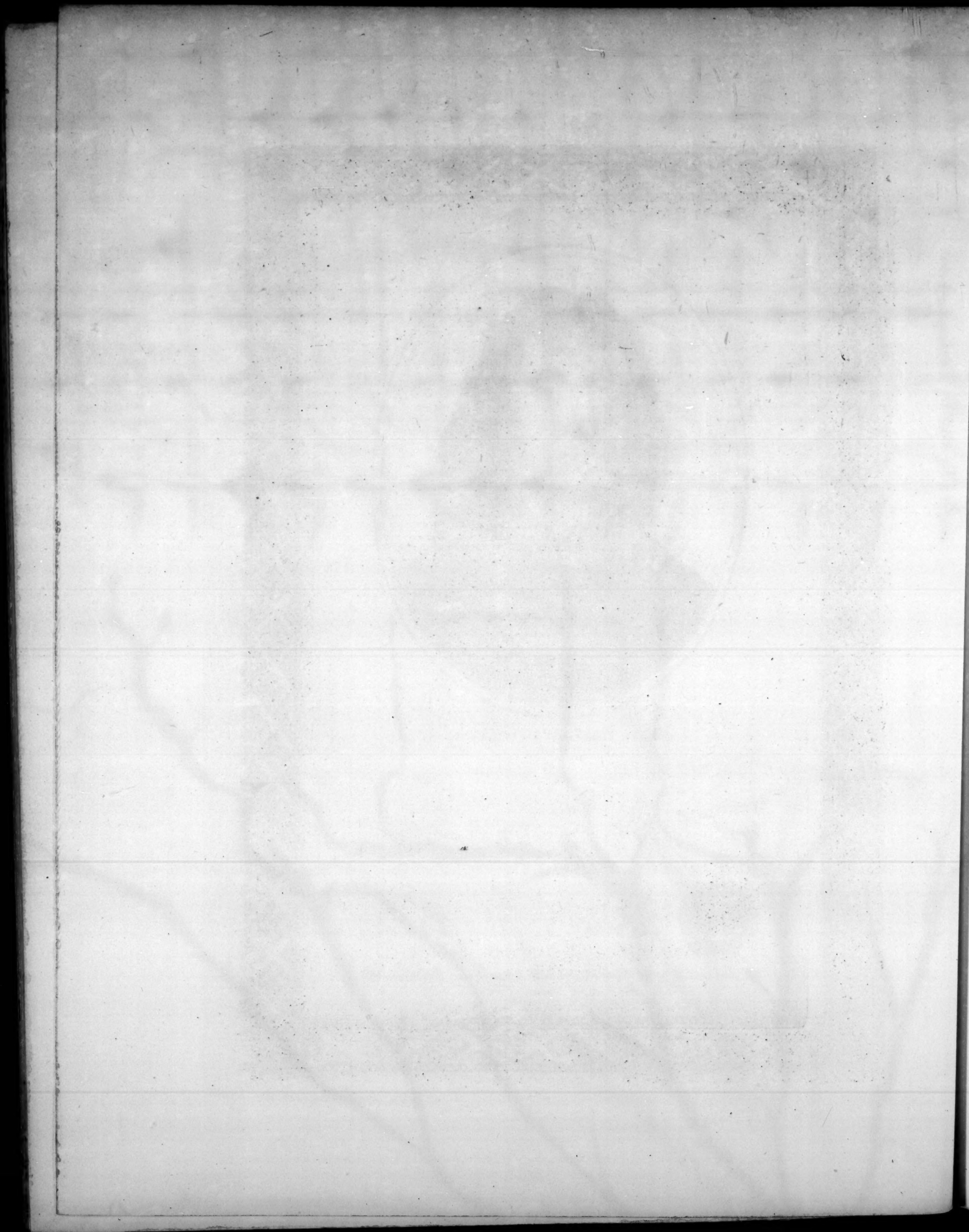
*Y<sup>r</sup> Copye he mere heaut  
Jo Rushworth*



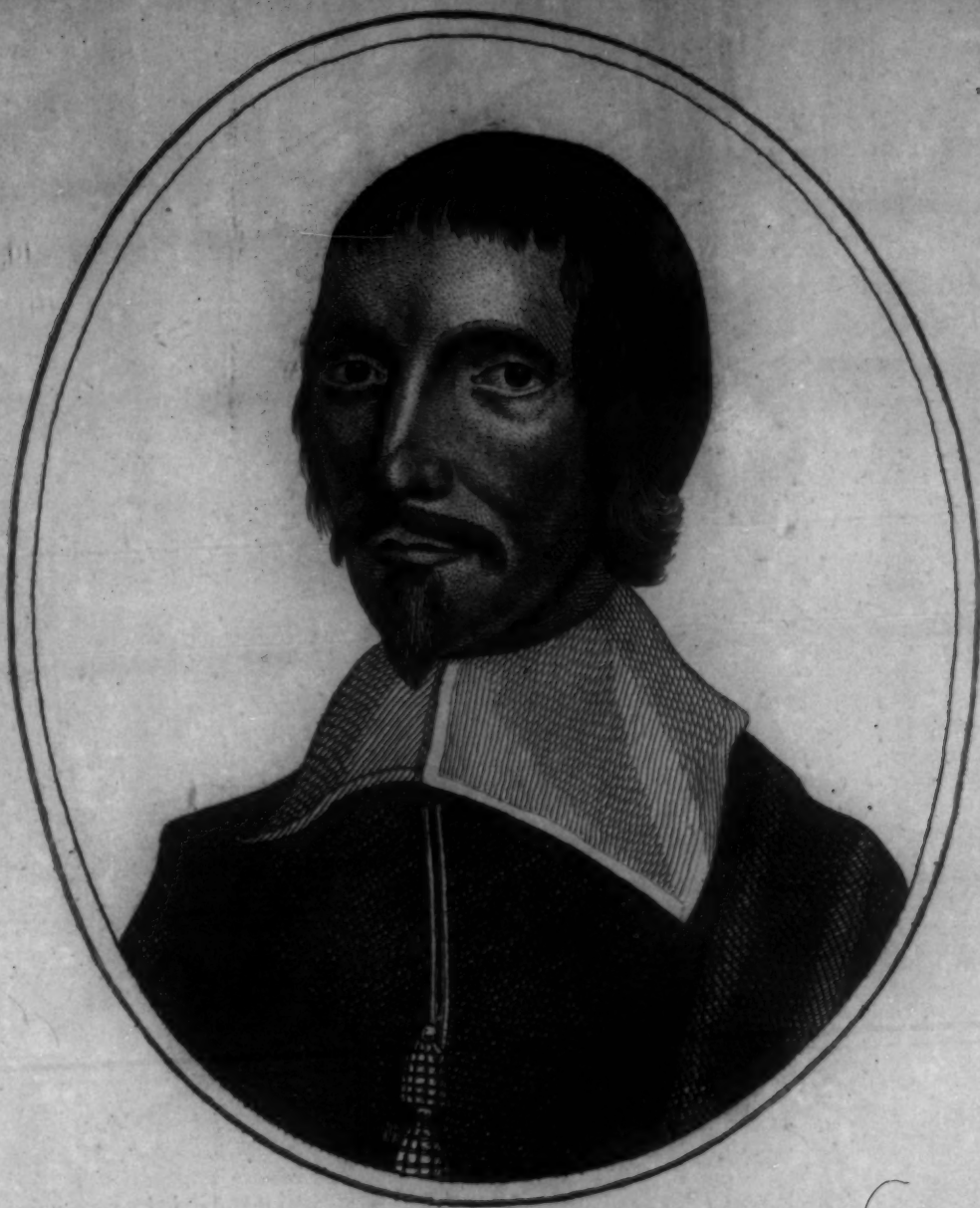
*Scrubby: 1<sup>o</sup> Oct. 1642:*

*His Seal & Autograph from an original Letter in the Possession of  
John Thame.*









The Rev. Thomas Cawton.

*Rotterdam. Feb. 17. 1659.*

*I comitt you to the protection of the almighty & just  
 & yr. faithfull friend to serve y<sup>ro</sup>. Cawton*

*His Autograph from an original Letter in the Possession of  
 John Thane.*









The Rev. James Nalton.

*Ja: Nalton Minr of Leon: Fosterlane.*

*His Autograph from an Original in the Possession of  
John Thane.*









Hugh Peters.

*From an original Drawing in the Collection of Rob. Stearne Tighe, Esq.<sup>r</sup>*

*J<sup>n</sup> Hugh Peters, 1643*

*Hugh Peters. 1652<sub>3</sub>*

*His Autographs from the Originals in the Possession of  
John Thane.*







*Robert Earl*

1627

*faithfull friend*



*Do: Essex*

1634



*J<sup>r</sup> H. Van*

1671. See Lord Jermyn.

*Wm. L.*

*Wee referre this Petition  
to our Councell  
Dec. 2<sup>d</sup>. 1656*

*From the Originals in the Possession of John Thane.*







